

THE MICHIGAN FARMER,

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Relating to the Farm, the Garden, and the Household.

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The Farm.

Agricultural Societies and their Organization.

Amongst the questions discussed from time to time, there is none that more frequently comes up than the following "What good do agricultural societies promote?" And in answer we are informed that they cause the expenditure of a great deal of money, and give prominence to a few men who seek notoriety, and cannot find it any other way. There are many cases which may be cited as examples to sustain the point of this argument against such institutions, but nevertheless, such an answer as the above is not correct—it only indicates the abuses to which such societies are from time to time liable from the selfish and interested individuals, who are at all times ready to make use of any means to aid them in getting into public places of trust or emolument, and does not at all show the real uses of such institutions and the good which they have effected.

There are many of our readers who will recollect how very little attention was given to agriculture and its interests, before these societies were called into existence. In those days, and it was not so very long ago, every matter was hearsay, that related to farming and farm management. The large land holder and breeder of stock who was wealthy, possessed in his ability to visit other places the means of informing himself, and there was a great distance placed between him and the farmer whose work and whose business required his constant personal attention. The one could go into other States, could select his purchases, could see the operation of new systems, and come back improved in mental capacity; the other, on the contrary could see nothing of the kind, his mental improvement in relation to what was going on in his own business was confined solely to what he had done himself, or to what little progress neighbors around him had effected by deviating from the old well worn paths so long trodden by

their fathers. Even in their own countries, improvements might go on, new stock might be introduced, new implements might be used, or offered for sale, new fruits might be grown and matured, and yet neither time nor opportunity was given to the agricultural community at a distance to examine them or to learn to improve from them. This state of things was entirely altered by the introduction of State and county agricultural societies. First the State societies began their operations, which have gone on increasing, in interest and in utility, where well managed, till they have become a recognized necessity of the times.

To show more intimately, how and in what manner State societies promote agriculture in a whole community, we will take up the organization of the State Fair of 1859, which is in a great measure different from any of its predecessors, and which is also different in its method of arrangement, being more the plan which has rendered the exhibitions of the societies of other States eminently successful both financially, and also in aiding to develop a spirit of emulation amongst agriculturists.

In other States, so far, it has been found advisable to carry the great annual agricultural exhibitions from point to point, because it tended in a high degree to stimulate the agricultural interests of all parts of the country, alike. This principle was originally adopted by the Agricultural Society of England, and afterwards taken up by the Agricultural Society of New York, which was the first successful State organization of the kind on this side of the Atlantic. In Michigan this plan was adopted, also, but after a trial, it was found that it would not work, or at least that the State was not yet ready for its adoption, and since 1850 it has not been again tried. In this State, therefore, the annual exhibition has been confined to a single point, namely, Detroit; and yet the prospective adoption of the principle of changing the locality has never been given up, for each year, the action of the society has formally recognized its existence, first by refusing to make any preparation to obtain grounds that could be used for the future, and secondly by adopting resolutions, holding out the idea that the fair might be located in other places, under certain specified contingencies. In the meanwhile, since 1850, the city of Detroit by the opening of railroads has become more and more the focus in which the greatest portion of the interests of the State have been concentrated; and the city itself has grown so that instead of a population of only thirty or thirty-five thousand, it has now very nearly eighty thousand inhabitants, and has connections that unite it more easily with four times that number of citizens than any other point can possibly be in Michigan. It has also a large and extensive railroad connection with Canada, and the liberality of the State Society is being well regarded by the number of entries that have been made from that province this year, showing that the Canadians appreciate not only their connection with Michigan, but also the chances afforded them to exhibit, on equal terms with their neighbors.

These considerations are weighty, and must influence the location of the State Fair. Hence it is that after selecting one of the best grounds that could be obtained within the limits of the city of Detroit, that it was determined the present year to make no effort to change the locality, but to again hold it in the same grounds as those of last year.

Even here, however, changes were effected that made other changes necessary. During the year, the proprietorship of the grounds changed hands, the park of last year was obliterated, and a new one made. The experience of last year also demonstrated that more extensive accommodations would be necessary, another year, the fair of 1858 having been held under circumstances the most adverse, and with a state of feeling amongst a large portion of the rural community far from pleasant. To meet these circumstances, and take advantage of them, was one of the chief points in the management of the present State Fair; and it may be, perhaps, instructive to give a slight sketch of the wants and necessities of such a fair, when properly provided for. In New York and Ohio, as well as in Illinois and Indiana, the cities at which the

fair is held, undertake to pay all the expense of providing the grounds, erecting the buildings, and adorning the halls with ornamental work. Here in Michigan, instead of this, the city of Detroit raises a small amount by subscription, and the Society has to be at the expense of providing for the whole outlay.—Last year, with a view to get rid of this annual drain upon the Society, a provision for the occupation of grounds for a number of years was made, and the buildings then erected were made more permanent and substantial than usual. The sheds and stalling, however, were but temporary. Nevertheless, on the whole of the structures there was used something over one hundred and eighty thousand feet of lumber. To this there has been added the present year, one hundred thousand feet more, exclusive of the amount used in the grand stand, which has taken about twenty thousand feet more. It will be seen, therefore, that to give the accommodations, which are now needed for a State Fair in Michigan, nearly or quite 300,000 feet of lumber is required, and this exclusive of the fencing that surrounds the grounds. The labor necessary to erect the structures and prepare the buildings for the occupancy, costs something like \$800 to \$1000. Meanwhile the exhibition itself requires a considerable array of force for superintendence, watchmen, gate keepers and Marshals, which may be enumerated as follows:

12 Superintendents of the several departments.
9 Marshals and Assistant Marshals.
18 Gate keepers and receivers of tickets.
6 Assistants in the Treasurer's department.
10 Assistants in the Secretary's office.
12 Day watchmen.
20 Night watchmen.

Besides the above, there are the forty police appointed by the Mayor of the city.

There is also a band of music, consisting of ten musicians, the supply of water to be provided for, and other help of an incidental nature, which it is impossible to provide for before hand.

There are also other expenses, such as hay, provender and feed, besides the refreshments for the committees, judges, and guests, all of which are a part of the programme of a great exhibition, which have to be provided for.

Last year these expenses were as follows:

Day and night watch.....	\$449 50
Miscellaneous items of expense.....	325 94
Gate keepers.....	68 50
Superintendents.....	98 25
Marshals.....	92 00
Stationery and assistants in Secretary's office.....	247 54
Printing and advertising.....	491 91
Music, refreshments and meals.....	454 20
Decoration of Halls, evergreens, waterpipes, &c.....	480 16
Hay and feed, and straw.....	218 00
	\$3298 00

In answer to some inquiries on the same subject, the Secretary of the New York Agricultural Society, states that the expenses of the Fair of 1858 in that State:

For printing and advertising.....	\$604 00
For clerk hire.....	837 00
Gate keepers and guards.....	344 00
Watchmen and police, (usually much more).....	175 00
Refreshments for visitors, judges, guests.....	400 00
Miscellaneous expenses.....	408 00
Superintendents, &c.....	717 00
Total.....	\$3500 00

This, it will be noticed, does not include music, hay and provender, and no decoration of the Halls, which was provided for by the local committee.

We bring up this matter at this time to show first the expense of the fairs, and then afterwards to make some kind of estimate of the benefits that accrue to the State from fairs properly conducted. But this we shall refer to more at length in a future number.

Good Cows.

Too high an estimation can scarcely be put upon a perfect cow. In attempting to describe her, I shall be guided by my own observation and experience. The first quality to be attained, is a strong physical constitution, and capacity to eat what is offered her, at all seasons of the year, and yield the greatest return of good milk, for family or dairy purposes from a given amount of food consumed. Without an appetite, she is worthless, and nearly so without the faculty of converting her food into a good quality of milk. The latter depends much upon the strength of her constitution to endure our severe climatic changes, and changes of diet, which occur often during the milking season. Indi-

cations of such a constitution, are a thick, mellow skin, seemingly loose upon the frame or bony structure, with hair silky and soft, corresponding with the texture of her skin; a bright, projecting eye, indicating vital stamina to search for and obtain requisite food, requiring more or less endurance, in all good grazing districts, and depending much upon the mechanical or bony structure, to combine strength and action. Wide, flat bones, short in the lines between joints, broad across the loin and hips, deep body, straight back length and depth of quarters, in proportion to those of the body, are indications of strength and power of locomotion. The loin or small of the back, is the centre of motion in all four legged animals. It should, therefore, be carefully observed, in judging of their strength and power of endurance.

The quality of milk is an essential item, in estimating the value of a cow for general use. Cheese dairymen usually select cows that yield the largest amount of milk, because they depend more upon the quantity of cheese than its quality, and milk is known to make a good yield of cheese, that would make but little butter, and poor at that. But I am not in favor of the rule of selecting cows that yield the most milk per day or season, in arriving at a proper standard of excellence for the best cow. As there is a comparatively small proportion of the cows in the country used for cheese making, to those used for milk, butter, beef and breeding, I am of the opinion that we should put the highest estimation upon the best qualifications for the most general uses. The quality of milk a milk cow will give, is indicated by hair and skin, such as first described, and yellow color of the skin inside the ears, and other parts of the animal not thickly covered with hair. I have never known a cow, with soft fur like hair, and mellow skin, appearing yellow and gummy at the roots of the hair, when parted with the hands, and rough, dandruff escutcheon, that was not a good butter cow, and when fattened, would mix tallow well with flesh. Having been accustomed to fatten my cows that failed for dairy purposes, by age or otherwise, for many years, and being on the lookout for causes of known results, I have observed that those known to give good milk; made most thrift in tallow when fed to fatten. Hence the conclusion, that cows that handle well, in what the butchers call tallow joints, may be judged to give rich milk, the quantity to be judged by a plainly marked design of nature, in her physical structure. As efficiency is a universal characteristic of a milk giving race, it should be deemed an essential one in the cow. Instead of "heavy head, horns, neck and shoulders, and comparatively light hind quarters," which is characteristic of the opposite sex, she should show an opposite design by a feminine countenance, light head, neck, shoulders and fore arm, widening backward in her chest, to the loin and hind-quarters, where the most strength is required.—Large veins, leading to the udder, and ample provision in and about it, to receive a large flow of milk, are also prominent marks of nature's design. Her feminine marks should not point to weakness in her constitution.—It may be taken as a general rule that the more masculine or male-like in her appearance, the less apt is she to be a deep milker.

As the qualities of a perfect cow, for dairy or family use, require thrift and strength of constitution, she will be able to transmit those qualities to her offspring, and is therefore a good breeder. The disposition and mechanical structure of the cow, for convenient use in milking, are also prominent items in her account of superior excellence. Her limbs should not be so short, nor her bag and teats so long, as to be liable to drag against her feet in traveling, or be stepped on in rising from a lying posture, or mop up the filth of the stable, or require an uncomfortable attitude in the milker. A perfect quietude and willingness to be milked and handled in various ways, standing up from the ground high enough to keep a well spread set of medium sized teats clean, sound and easy of access, with soft, mellow, copper colored teats, milking easy and not liable to chap, and lank, or light udder, after being milked, are all essential traits in the character of a perfect cow.

As the last estimated value of the cow is with the butcher, her aptitude to fatten and turn out well, after being no longer profitable for milk, is to be taken into her credit account. —Maine Farmer.

Breeding.

In choosing the sire and dam, we should carefully inquire if either have any cause to make us fear hereditary disease. People in general do not take sufficient pains to ascertain this important information. Farmers especially are careless on this point; their system nine times out of ten being to put any mare they may have, to any horse they can get, the desideratum in their eyes being cheapness. Little do they care whether the mare is or is not suited to the horse, or the horse suited to the mare; hence the reason we see so many wiry useless brutes.

In choosing a mare for breeding, we must be careful she has a sound frame, which should be roomy, or her produce will be small. Should she be light in the bone, a horse with substance must be sought for, to rectify in the stock her defects. In my observations throughout this little treatise I do not allude to the racer, which will possibly form a subject for some future number. If these important points are not attended to, horse-breeding will never be a source of gain; and it must be recollected that the useless brute will eat as much, and cost as much to rear, as one that will readily find a market.

Under no circumstances will it pay to keep bad stock, whether it be horses, cattle, pigs, or sheep; neither will it pay to be overstocked for if things are not well kept they will not turn out to be worth much. It is always better to be under than overstocked.

It is frequently the case that a defective mare is sent to a stallion, which probably is not very celebrated, and the result is perhaps a weedy filly, which the farmer cannot sell, and therefore he makes a brood mare of her, and it can be well imagined the stock she produces; thus it is accounted for why we see so many shapeless, unprofitable animals in possession of the farmers.

If due attention were paid to the selection of the mare, and corresponding care taken with regard to the horse, the breeder would be amply repaid, and a few pounds extra laid out to secure a first rate stallion would ensure a produce which would be certain to be sought after; there never is any lack of purchasers for good horses.

The rule to be adopted in breeding is as follows: If you have a mare that is very short, put her to a stallion that has length, or vice versa; if she is very light, let the horse have substance; if, instead, the mare is too heavy, give her a light horse. Due attention to these points will secure the sort of animal we desire.

Let every one avoid stallions which are blind or whose stock have become so; and also such as have curbs and curby hocks, which I believe are hereditary; but I do not say the same of spavins and splints, though some, I am aware, hold a different opinion. Again, bad feet are to be avoided as being hereditary, as well as ring bone; and roaring is passed from sire and dam to their produce. To say that evil effects may result from breeding from a mare or a horse which has become lame solely from hard work in the absence of any defect is preposterous; but I believe, if I remember correctly, that Nimrod thought as much. It seems to me contrary to all rules of common sense to suppose such could be the case. To breed from a mare or use a stallion with bad eyes, would be most unwise, for no defect is so rapidly handed down, and I have had so many examples come under my notice that I can hardly bring myself to say there is any exception to this rule. Of course, I more particularly allude to natural disease of the eye, but even where one eye has been injured, and the other declines in consequence, I should in that case avoid breeding from the animal.—London Sporter's Magazine.

Getting out Rail Timber and Making Rails.

As most of the farmers who have put new fallows into wheat are now beginning to think about getting them fenced, the following hints on the splitting of rails, taken from the *Treatise on Fencing*, written by S. EDWARDS TODD, of Lake Ridge, Tompkins county, New York, for the *Transactions of the New York Society for 1858*, will prove suggestive:

SPLITTING RAILS, STAKES AND POSTS.

It requires the exercise of a little good skill to split timber, economically, into rails, stakes or posts. Any one who can handle a beetle and wedge can split fire-wood, for it matters little how that is split, but if a man does not know how to split timber straight, he will be very liable, and indeed very likely, to spoil a vast deal of timber when splitting up a tree. The truth is, if he does not know how to stick the wedges, and where to stick them, he will be very apt to make bad work, even in the best of timber, for splitting well. When we split firewood we cleave it in the best way that we can, and if it slivers to pieces so much the better. But there is a regular rule for splitting rails, stakes, posts, wagon spokes, staves, and every thing else, and if one does not observe this rule, he will, most assuredly, spoil much timber. If, in splitting anything for fences, some pieces have huge ends at one end, or if they are not all of about a uniform size, if the operator does not understand his business, and if he makes many short pieces, it would be the wisest policy to employ some one else who will not waste so much timber.

In splitting timber for anything, it is best to set the wedges at the smallest or top end of a log, should there be any difference in the ends. If there are no large checks across the end of a log, take the ax in one hand and the beetle in the other, and make a crack directly across the end of the log, so as to split it into two equal parts. If there is a large crack, a part of the way across the end, drive in the ax a little, with the beetle, so as to make a crack entirely across the end. Generally speaking, timber splits the best and wastes the least, by setting the wedges in an old crack or seam. But, sometimes, a log will separate much the easiest directly across the old check. Now, set two iron wedges in the end of the log and drive them both together, and when the end is opened sufficiently, drive in gluts; if the wedges have been set in the middle of the end, the log will separate usually in the middle. Should it vary a little from following the middle of the log, it is better to let it go where it will, than to undertake to open it at the other end so as to meet the operation, which is attended with doubt and difficulty. Sometimes it is almost impossible to split a log through the heart. This is the case, many times, with black ash, and elm, and button-wood. Logs, many times, have a seam entirely around the heart. When this is the case, it will require a vast deal of unnecessary pounding to split it through the heart. Such logs can be worked up far more easily, and economically, by slabbing them, following the old seams; and, many times, when a log has a very tough heart, even if there be no checks nor seams, it is best to split them by slabbing off about one-third of the log at once; this will leave, in a log thirty inches in diameter, a heart piece about ten inches square. If now, the timber be very tough and stringy, this may be worked up by slabbing it. In splitting ordinary timber, the builder must keep in mind, that a round stick or a square stick cannot, very well, be split into three equal parts, because, if we attempt to split off one-third of it at a time, the smaller part is very apt to run out before the split reaches the other end. Therefore, if a square stick be about large enough for three rails, it is best to split it through the centre, and then split the two halves of it in the centre again, even if the rails should be a little too small, than to undertake to split into three equal parts; or, if such a stick, when split into four rails, would make them too small, it would be best to make but two of it, even if they were a little larger than we could desire. We cannot always have every rail, stake or post exactly of the size we may wish, but the aim should always be, in splitting rails, to have the smallest rails equal to a stick four inches square, and increasing in size so that the largest rails will be equal to a stick four inches square. This is a very good rule to split by; but, if thought to be exceptionable, it is very easy to split in two rails those rails which A says are of the right size, and which B thinks are too large for one rail and just right for two. A rail about three inches square, or equivalent to that size, will be pronounced, by the great majority of farmers, to be a more desirable size, so far as economy and convenience are concerned, than a rail of any other size.

When a man has a saw-mill of his own, and timber does not split very well, it might be policy to saw out his rails, making them about three inches square, but the same timber would build twice as much fence if it were sawed into boards.

Sometimes rails are split out of poles, which will make from two to eight rails each; and, it occurs, that a pole would make about three good rails; and if split into four, they would be too small; and if split into two rails, they would be rather large. As it is very difficult, and usually impracticable, to split a pole into three or five, or seven equal parts, on account of their liability to run out, in splitting; if a pole be too small for four rails, it is best to make but two of it, even if they should be rather large. When a pole is about the right size for six rails, the best way is to split the pole into four quarters, as nearly as we can; and, many times, one of the quarters will be large enough for two rails. The idea should be always kept in mind, that the rule which is observed in riving staves, wagon spokes, and such like, is, to split a stick through the middle; and then take a smaller piece and split that through the middle, and so on until every piece or bolt is reduced to its desirable size. When a log or rail cut will make about eight good rails, the true way is to quarter it, and then split those quarters in two. If we attempt to split off of one side one rail, in most timber, it would be sure to run out before it would split half the length of the log. In the first place, split the log into quarters, if practicable; whether it be split into rails, stakes or posts. After a log has been split into quarters, split the quarter into two again, as nearly in the middle as may be. If the workman cannot stick his wedge within half an inch of the centre of a quarter of a log at sight, he had better measure the distance. Sometimes it is better to set the wedge in the middle of a stick, half way from each end, than to set it at the end, when splitting a piece that will make two rails. When a wedge is set half way from each end in the middle of the stick, if the crack does not run in the middle each way from the wedge, sometimes a blow or two with the ax will start it so as to make it split in the middle; and sometimes it is necessary to set another wedge half way between the middle and the end. A little practice will enable the builder, if he has a little good skill, to split timber very accurately, without spoiling but few pieces. The same rules are observed in splitting stakes as in splitting rails, only it is necessary, first, in splitting a quarter, to make a little estimate how many pieces a quarter or an eighth of a log will make. In splitting fence posts, it frequently occurs that a piece is too large for one post, and too small for two posts. In such a case, if a stake cannot be split off without its running out, it is best not to attempt to split it again, lest both pieces be spoiled.

In splitting bar posts, or any pieces that are required to be thin and wide, first split the log in two, and, if it is a large one, quarter it. Make calculations how many posts a quarter will make, splitting from the heart to the back. If a quarter will make four, split it in the centre, and these pieces again in the centre. If they are wider than necessary, take off a stake from the heart side. If half a log will make about six posts, it is not best to quarter it first, because, each piece would then contain timber enough for three posts, each, and there would be danger of spoiling a post in attempting to split only one post from a stick which is large enough for three; therefore, divide the half log into three equal parts, and first split off a piece large enough for two posts, and then split the pieces in two in the middle. The workman would do well, after opening the end a little, to set a wedge or two in the side of the stick, to prevent its running out, and drive all the wedges at once, or, drive that wedge the most which seems to split the truest and straightest. When timber is not inclined to split exactly straight, by tracing it with the ax and beetle the whole length of the stick, it can be made to split tolerably straight. In splitting a log eight or ten inches in diameter into bar posts or any other wide posts, make an estimate how many a log will make; if it will make four, split it through the centre, and then, by tracing or starting it a little with the ax and beetle on the side, the two halves may be split in two again the wide way. We first take off a slab, and if the timber do not split rather freely, it is very liable to run out and spoil a post. It is very impracticable to give a perfect idea on paper of splitting timber correctly.

THE LENGTH OF RAILS AND STAKES.

The most common length for rails is twelve feet, although many farmers make them ten, eleven, and even fourteen feet in length, but, when we consult convenience and economy in splitting and handling, as a general rule, twelve feet for rails is the best length. If they should split very freely there is no objection to cutting them fourteen feet long, on the contrary, if timber should not split well, it

might be a matter of good economy to cut them ten or eleven feet long, but there ought to be a uniform length for rails on every farm, because when rails are of different lengths there will be more or less disadvantage in making them into fence. Large logs should be sawed in two, just twelve feet long, and smaller logs may be cut with an ax, and as every rail cut should be measured with a pole just twelve feet long, each cut should be measured from the middle of the chip or ax cut, and the top end of each cut should be left square; this will make the heart rails a little longer than the outside rails. But, in laying the foundation for a fence, if there should be a little variation in the length of rails, it should be remembered to select first the sap rails, and if the heart rails project a little more than is necessary at the joints it will do no harm.

The length of stakes should always be regulated by the height of the fence. They are usually cut from seven to nine feet in length, but whatever length may be adopted, it should be kept in mind, that stakes should be cut long enough to admit of being set the second time, after the end which has been set in the ground has rotted off. The part of stakes out of the ground, will, usually, last twice as long as the part in the ground, no matter what the timber may be, therefore, if stakes be cut just long enough to be set but once, after one end is decayed, so that they need re-setting, they are worthless, but by cutting them long enough to be set again, after a foot or so has rotted, it is much more economical than to make new stakes as often as the ends rot or decay enough to render them too short for the fence.

Some farmers deem it a matter of economy to cut their fence posts, and particularly bar posts, long enough to admit of the other end being set in the ground after one end has decayed. But there are very plausible objections to this practice. Fence posts which extend from two to three feet above the fence, present an unsightly appearance, and, besides, the longer the post is the more liable to deviate from standing erect. Bar posts which extend three feet higher than they ought to, are a nuisance; they are always in the way, especially when one is passing with a load of hay or grain.

PEELING RAILS AND STAKES

Should always be done when they are split out, so that they may season the better. It requires but a little time to peel them, when splitting them, and as rails and stakes are often split by the job, at so much per hundred, a man will usually split them, and peel them for a few cents more per hundred than he will ask for simply splitting, providing one insists on it when negotiating about splitting. When timber is cut in the fall, it is true, it does not peel as well as when cut in summer, but, as a general rule, it will peel tolerably well after it is split out, even when cut in autumn. When the bark is thick and heavy it will peel about as well from small pieces, like rails and stakes, as it will when the timber is cut in the summer. But the bark should be taken off at some rate; and when it adheres so tightly that it is necessary to cut it off, it may be cut off at each end about a foot or so and laid in the fence, with the bark downwards, and during the summer it will usually become so loose as to drop off itself, but if it is not held in the joints of the fence, it may be stripped off very readily after one end is loosened a little, and if the rail be laid with the bark down it will become loose by the drying of the rail. When rails are made of timber having a very thin bark, like iron wood, for example, the most expeditious way of peeling them is, to lay the rail to be peeled on a couple of benches, and then with a drawing knife, shave off the bark while the workman is sitting on it. When small poles are used for rails, if they are not peeled entirely, a strip of bark should be taken off on two sides, opposite to each other, and one of the peeled sides laid upward in the fence; by this means the bark will become loose during the season, and many times drop off itself. Rails, stakes, posts, and timber of every other description will be very much more durable if peeled, unless it is buried in the ground. When a stick is two feet or more under ground, it will last much longer if the bark be left on; but if the bark be left on a fence post, the part of it two feet below the surface will be more durable with the bark on than if it were off. But that same post will rot off at the surface of the ground many years sooner if the bark were left on, than if it were peeled before it were set. Bark preserves timber when it is alive, but after it has been cut down it hastens its decay, when it is exposed to the influences of the weather, wet and dry. When the bark is not taken off worms damage rails and posts of many kinds of timber. Allow

ing rails to soak in a pound of water for a few days, will, generally, loosen the bark, so that it may be peeled off very quickly.

Potatoes and Tomatoes.

Potatoes.—The common potato is said to be a native of South America, but is found growing wild as far north as Mexico. The two varieties "Rough purple Chili" and "White Mexican Wild" were brought from their native soil a few years ago, and by cultivation in our climate have become highly esteemed for their good eating qualities.

The writer has experimented extensively the past ten years with potatoes of almost every known variety, the object being to ascertain what varieties were best suited to the soil and climate of our State (Michigan).—The conclusion arrived at is as follows:

Varieties.—Notwithstanding the endless variations in the shape, size, color of flesh and surface, time of ripening, color and shape of the haulms, &c., yet the potato may be divided into three distinct classes: 1st. Those having in their composition the largest share of sugar. These may be known by the crystalline appearance of their flesh when boiled or baked, and are called mealy, as for instance the Mexican Mercer or Meshannock, California, and some other sorts. 2d. Those containing an unusual amount of starch. These are more solid when cooked than the first, and are not as liable to break to pieces when boiled. They are not as sweet nor so mealy as the first named, but are full as nutritious, although they have the appearance of being soggy when cooked. The Chili, Siberian, White Pinkeye, Scotch Grey, &c., are of this class. 3d. Those containing a superabundance of water or vegetable juice analogous to that contained in the haulm or vine of the potato. These may generally be known by their red skin and yellow flesh—whereas, the other two classes are almost universally white fleshed, with white, yellow or brownish skin. These (the 3d class) are watery when boiled and solid when baked. They have a bitter taste and are altogether unworthy a place in the soil of any respectable cultivator, yet may be found on almost every farm in the western States. The Western Reds, Flesh Colored, Pinkeyes, Merinos, Rohans, and a host of hog potatoes are of this third class.—When Agricultural societies pay more attention to their premium lists for potatoes, and appoint competent judges for the same, then and not till then, will we see a reform in the production of potatoes, as to variety.

Planting.—In climate like that of Michigan—so liable to extremes of wet or drouth—it is unsafe to plant an entire crop at one particular time. For instance, the present season, early varieties planted early produced well, they escaped the drouth; late varieties planted the usual time, middle of May, suffered not only by drouth, but subsequent rains have induced a secondary growth, thereby spoiling many a crop that promised well at first, while potatoes planted as late as the first of July, that have escaped the frosts, will be an excellent crop. Therefore, it is undoubtedly the safest way to plant portions of the crop at intervals of two weeks, commencing the middle of April and ending the first of July. In so doing an entire failure would be almost impossible.

Seed.—A change of seed from one locality to another, is advisable. Plant nothing but those that answer the description of classes one and two, as above. Choose full grown potatoes, cut them into pieces of not more than three eyes in each, and plant two pieces in a hill or one piece every eight inches, if in drills. Put the seed down so that it will be at least six inches below the surface after cultivating, but cover lightly at first. No danger of varieties mixing in the hill unless planted there. The idea of one variety of potato changing to another, or white ones producing black ones, or No. 2 changing to No. 1, is all moonshine. It is true that different varieties of soil will change the appearance and flavor of potatoes sometimes, but never the variety.

The California potato is the only variety the writer ever knew to change the color of its skin. It is particolored, commonly pink and white, but sometimes one turns up entirely white or entirely pink, yet these when planted are as likely to produce the particolored as that of their own, and in fact more so. Still the shape, and color of flesh, vines, &c., are precisely alike, they change their apparel but their race is one. By the way these are hardiest and best yielding potato we have.

Soil.—Experience teaches us that rolling, sandy land, without manure—except it be well rotted and plowed in a year before hand—produces the smoothest and best flavored potatoes. If the soil is new so much the better, but low, wet land, or that composed principally of loam or clay is to be avoided on

account of the rot. Sandy land, deep planting, level culture, and healthy seed, have more to do with a crop of sound potatoes than all the patent remedies in Christendom. Finally. For a large crop of merchantable potatoes, the Siberian and California should be planted—one for fancy, the other for size—both good yielders. For family use, good flavored, for boiling, &c., the Sweet Mercer, (not the common Mercer or Meshannock) is not excelled by any.

For a choice baking potato, the "White Mexican is Excelsior." This "little gem" has a smooth, thin skin, which bakes brown and that, too, in about one half the time required to bake any other kind. The Mexican is a favorite with all good cooks and lovers of baked potatoes.

For early planting. The Early Shaw, Sweet Mercer, and White Mexican, are as good as any for market or for home use. So much for Potatoes—now for

Tomatoes.—The tomato has within a few years become one of the necessities of the table, and is looked upon as an indispensable article of diet by consumptives on account, not only of its rich flavor, but of its medical properties. Most persons dislike the flavor of the tomato on first tasting it, but when once the palate becomes accustomed to it, there is nothing more palatable. The best variety for general use is the large, round or "Apple Tomato." These ripen early, are of good size—generally two inches in diameter—red, smooth skin, thick fleshed, few seeds, good yielders, and are decidedly the best of the catalogue. The yellow cherry tomato is the most prolific of any. This, together with the yellow pear shaped, are excellent for preserves. Tomatoes grown upon sandy soil moderately manured ripen their fruit much earlier than if planted on rich, clay land, besides being better flavored. The plants should be started in a box of earth kept in a warm place some weeks before time of planting out in the spring to ensure a good crop before the frosts of autumn kill the vines. Trimming the vines after part of the fruit is formed tends to ripen it much earlier than if left to itself. Numerous are the modes of preparing the tomato for the table; sliced up in vinegar with a little salt and pepper, they are really not much inferior to oysters. Tomato pies are excellent. Tomato preserves are superb, and tomato figs are prime. We hope to see more receipts in the *FARMER* for preparing the tomato for the table before Jack Frost deprives us of that dainty.

D. D. TOOKER.

Napoleon, September 24, 1859.

Treatment of Young Horses.

Many horses, I am persuaded, are rendered impatient and irritable by the bad treatment experienced at the hands of the very men who should have made them docile and tractable. It is quite an error to suppose that horses are naturally bad-tempered; few are born so; and when they become vicious, the master or his man has to thank himself for what he, by his own bad management, has brought about.

I have seen a pony made quite vicious, which was perfectly quiet, from being teased by children. I mention this as an example to prove the justice of what I have asserted.—True it is, that many horses go through the breaker's hands, and come out unscathed; but though such be the case, numbers are spoiled, and then it is unjustly placed to the account of a naturally bad disposition.

How often we see a groom or a boy worry a horse in his stall by tickling or pinching him! This they do for what they term fun or play, but they forget the animal does not understand a jest; the consequence is, that to get rid of what he considers a nuisance, especially if he is just commencing a nice feed of corn, he bites or kicks out; and when he sees the self-same nuisance come into the stable next time, he naturally concludes that the same imaginary bit of fun is going to be repeated, and out he kicks. Nuisance, not being prepared for this, gets a hit on the ribs and perhaps not being at the time in such a very lively humor as he was on the previous occasion, immediately hits him with the fork, and most probably calls him a brute, by which he intends to imply his being vicious. From this time war commences, retorts lead to retorts, and probably incurable vice is the result. Each time the man enters the stable the horse is expecting a thump; consequently he screws himself up, puts his tail between his legs, which has the effect of confirming the opinion of the owner, who has just then entered the stable, that John was correct when he said the animal was a kicker. He, therefore, gets well on the other side of the stall, to secure his valuable person from harm, and poking his nose prudently round the post, looks upon the nag very much as Gordon Cuming might have done, when the very big lion he used to talk about was taking his "wee drops." If ever you see a horse look uneasy in his stall when the groom approaches him, be assured, though you may not be aware of it, he has been subjected to the treatment I have described, and the sooner you get a new attendant for him the better.—*Cor. of Porter's Spirit.*

The Garden & Orchard.

Annual Fair of the Washtenaw and Wayne Agricultural Society.

This spirited society held its annual exhibition on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week, at Ypsilanti. The weather was fine till near the close, and the results seem to have been satisfactory to all concerned.

The Floral exhibition was held in the same hall with that of the Fine Arts. The show of flowers, especially, was exceedingly fine, and the arrangements seem to have been made with much taste; but the Hall was utterly inadequate to the accommodation of the crowds who constantly thronged it, and, if we may judge from appearances, certain elastic materials, which constitute a portion of the fashionable attire of the present day, must have suffered severely.

Immediately within the entrance, was located a specimen of artificial rock-work; in which, however, the rocks had dwindled down to the ordinary rounded boulders of our fields; which were built up quite tastefully with moss, displaying upon the slope a tiny representative of "Isaac Walton" endeavoring to inveigle the finny denizens of a miniature fish pond; who, however, from lack of the "pure element," had already become oblivious of his enticing wiles. Surrounding this were several beautiful floral mounds and bouquets; the whole forming a very forcible illustration of the fact, that danger and pleasure too often lurk together. The flowers exhibited were, mainly, arranged upon an elevated stand, running through the centre of the hall, leaving an exceedingly narrow alley on each side, with no alternative to a person, when once entered, but to move passively along with the crowd.

The large tent, heretofore used for a similar purpose by the State Agricultural Society was made to serve as a Horticultural Hall; and, also, for the exhibition of grains, &c.—On entering this hall, the first object noticed was an immense bar of soap, weighing 800 pounds; which was probably exhibited on account of the importance of the article as a means of influencing committees. If, however, we may be allowed to judge from the freedom with which it was employed in some other departments of the exhibition, its presence would have been more appropriate elsewhere.

Through the centre a space was ruled in for the display of vegetables, and the right side of the tent was also devoted to this purpose, while the fruits were arranged on the left. Both these classes were very full, and many of the articles displayed were hard to beat. Potatoes, especially, were shown in great variety, and were exceedingly fine. A stalk, labelled "Prolific Corn," was ten or twelve feet in height, and showed five or six distinct, and apparently perfect ears.

In the Pomological department, to which the duties of the writer more especially confined him, the show was one of which the society may well be proud. The whole of one side of the immense tent was densely packed with dishes of fruit, four abreast, mainly apples, but with a sprinkling of pears, peaches and grapes. Nearly all the standard varieties of apples were represented by well grown specimens, as were also many of the rarer ones. A very noticeable feature of the collection was the very large number of random, unknown, and rejected varieties exhibited; some of them apparently possessing really valuable qualities; but the great majority only valuable for show. Among the pears exhibited were White Doyenne, (universally labelled Vergalieu,) Louise Bonne de Jersey, Buffum, Seckel and Glout Moreau. In addition to these, some twenty or thirty second or third rate, or utterly worthless kinds were shown; while a few were in so immature a state that no judgment could be formed of their real value. None of our more recent and popular varieties were exhibited.

Of the peaches the only one possessed of much apparent value, was a seedling of the old "Malacoton," which was really very fine. The only named variety was the "Blood Cling." The greater portion were poorly grown.

The grapes shown were mostly Isabellas, most of which were well grown, (if we consider the difficulties of the season) and tolerably well ripened. The remainder were Catawbas, none of which were fully ripe.

The labors of the committee on fruits were greatly increased, and possibly some dissatisfaction occasioned, by the remissness or ignorance of exhibitors in making their entries, and by the utter disregard of all method in the classification and arrangement of their specimens.

Notwithstanding the high average quality of the specimens exhibited, the collection fur-

nishes another reminder of the fact heretofore expressed by the writer, that a large portion of the land, capital and labor employed in fruit culture in our State, is thrown away upon worthless or comparatively unprofitable varieties, owing, mainly, to the culpable negligence, carelessness or ignorance of planters and growers.

Plymouth, Oct. 3d, 1889.

T. T. LYON.

Flower Beds and Bedding—Rustic Beds.

The unique bed, or rustic bed, made out of and round the bole of the old Yew tree, is but one of several kinds of rustic beds which give great satisfaction to the owners thereof and to their visiting friends. After the system of basket and rustic beds, with their necessary accompaniments, comes the classic vase system; then the promenade method and the rock garden; then through an archway into the real Experimental itself, where is exemplified the composition and balance of colors along the left hand, and the true and beautiful ribbon style on the right. Then, again, there are the mixed borders; in front of shrubberies are lawn plants, as Pampas Grass and *Tritonia uvaria*, with Conifers and concise botanical plants; the rarest to be seen of which is a mathematical grass, that blooms and seeds, or tries to seed, from long horizontal spikes issuing from the top of the straw, or stem, in a ray all round. The name is *Chloris radiata*, a dwarf grass from the West Indies, which comes to perfection with us out of doors. It is the next prettiest thing after the Feather Grass for drying and using that way; but we have not had it long enough to enable me to chronicle its ways and its wants all the year round.

That frosted-silver stand, with the green glass for flowers, is still on my "keeping-room" table. The pyramid-like nosegay with which it is filled this week is overtopped by one spike of *Chloris radiata*, which looks like an umbrella without the covering. The handle is the straw; the joint the spring; the ribs the radiating axes on which the seeds come. That is our umbrella-grass and their *Chloris radiata*.

But what I was going to answer is the oft-repeated question, Which is the best of all these plans for showing off flowers in a garden?

They are all best if the best is made of them; and if every style and part are just where they, or something like them, should be and nowhere else, or nothing else out of that particular style. When anything is in the right place, no matter how taste goes, it is the best thing for that place. But let me give a specimen.

Would two of these unique beds out of the old Yew tree, one on each side of a door or window, be in their proper places? That depends on what kind of house or other building the door and the window opened into. They would be quite correct for a Swiss cottage, a Russian log-house, or "my cottage near a wood" of the old song; but at the Experimental they would be entirely and altogether out of place next the doors or windows. The style of the building is as old as the time of Pericles, and much in his country's fashion; therefore, classic vases being part of the system, they stand nearest the mansion, and the rock and rustic works are in different and distant parts of the ground.

There is no law against a man of taste having what he fancies; and if he fancies the most expensive, or the most ridiculous rustic-works in his garden, all that we can say is, that he will be sure to set them down in the most appropriate situations for them. But after all, there is no rustic basket at the Experimental of the kind I ever made any objections to. They are more or less made after the fashion of the old Yew stump—all their rustic parts are clothed and hid by evergreens, with Ivy, Yew, or with *Cotoneaster microphylla*, and their hidden parts are made of stuff so durable as to last out an age. They look remarkably well, and set off the plants in them rather better, to some notions, than the classic vases themselves. One is on a general model the shape of a garden basket, rounded at both ends and narrower where the handle of the basket springs across. It is eighteen feet long, and six feet wide, and the surface of the bed inside the basket is fifteen inches above the level of the grass or lawn. The sides and the handle are covered with Ivy, which is kept quite close.

Nothing would seem more easy than to make such a basket that would last a lifetime, at one-tenth of the price of a real rustic, that would be rickety in three or four years and patchy afterwards. The way to do it is to dig, or trench the space first; then to place one row of bats or stones on the edge of the grass; then to plant small Ivy plants between the bats at the foundation; then draw the common soil of the bed up against the bats; after that lay bats in layers, and

back soil to bed and mortar them as it were. Raise the edging to any height you choose; then train the Ivy against the outside face of it, and, to hold it tight, push in the tops in the spaces between the top layer of bats—or anywhere else where the top of the Ivy reaches—or you can poke it in. Such a basket, or such an edging to a basket-bed, has been made in my presence the same day that the bed was planted about the middle of May; and it may be done any time from this to that time next year. But about the handle to the basket. Two Hazel-rods and two Ivy plants in pots, and each seven or eight feet long, would make the handle in five minutes. A rickety handle, it is true, but it would last one season; and a whole season is sufficient to make up one's mind to the expense of a galvanized iron rod. Or one might choose two smaller rods to be four or six inches apart and a net-work of wire between them. The great thing is to have the handle of something to last one's lifetime, and to be entirely hidden by a covering of Ivy. Nothing is so good as Ivy, as it looks well winter and summer, and can be kept for years and years to the same shape and space as at the beginning. *Tropaeolum elegans* is one of the best creepers to run over the handle, but it looks just as well without. Nothing but the plain broad leaved Ivy is used for these handles at the Experimental.

Two shades of scarlet Geraniums—a close-trussed kind like *Punch* for the middle, and a loose-headed one like the *Model nosegay* round it; and an edging of the mixed common *Nasturtium* trained down, and most of the leaves kept picked off, will make as handsome a bed as any honest man need ever want, and a simpleton could see you had two kinds of Geraniums in it; but if your two two plants were *Punch* and *Tom Thumb*, a practiced eye might be deceived in the belief you had but one kind after all was done; hence one of the practical uses of using *Nosegays* along with close-headed trusses in lines or beds.

Another of these baskets, in the centre of "Emerald Bay," which lies to the right as one enters the Experimental, is a circle, perhaps ten feet across, fifteen or eighteen inches high, of rustic and Ivy sides, and a hidden post in the centre, which supports a circular rustic vase four feet across, and rather more than four feet above the lower bed. The top vase is of sound, hard wood, tarred. *Cotoneaster microphylla* is planted just inside it, and is trained down to hide the sides; then a circle of *White Ivy-leaf* Geranium to train down over the *microphylla*, and to fasten to it; the rest of the top being the *Shrubland Rose* *Petunia* pegged down and kept low for fear of the gales across this "Bay." Now, that top is very rusticated; but the rusticology of the thing is subdued, and is not made a part of the design on the cockney model. Evergreens hide the post in winter, and old Wallflowers in the beginning of summer, till *Mrs. Vernon*, the tallest of all the *Nosegays* rises and carries the day for itself. A row of large, old *Tom Thumbs* come next this *Nosegay*, and a row of white between *Tom* and the Ivy sides. This, too, I am persuaded, is one of the highest compositions in the country. I never yet saw anything in bedding to equal the effect of—say, two feet of *Tom Thumb* in bloom, against three feet of *Mrs. Vernon* rising to a pyramidal form. You may try it in a six feet-wide circle. One of *Mrs. Vernons* round it, and eighteen inches from the centre; then a row or two rows of your largest *Tom Thumbs*, according to size—but have them tall, as *Mrs. Vernon* is the tallest of all bedding Geraniums, and have a row of *Flower of the Day* in small young plants round the outside. Then of an evening, when the sun is down enough to throw the light across your shoulders, look on that bed in full bloom, and if you ever saw a better, just let us know. That bed, in that light, or in the forenoon, is just as telling at three hundred yards off as when you are within ten feet of it.

I do not much like flat beds anywhere. You cannot shade so effectively when all the flowers are on the same level; therefore, unless the bed is planted with one kind of plant, I prefer a rise in the center of it. Even when I had to plant large beds with one kind of plant throughout, I used the oldest and largest plants of the centre. This is not one of those fancies where one man's opinion is just as good as any other person. There is a principle in it, from which the more we depart the farther we are from the mark; we are all striving to hit the bull's eye.—D. BEATON, in *Cottage Gardener*.

Lawns and Grass Plats.

The season for carrying into effect alterations and improvements in this department has arrived, and the work will be pushed on

with vigor to completion before the advent of frost. It is, perhaps, one of the best seasons for sowing grass seed for lawn purposes.—Where a lawn is to be made on an extensive scale, it is generally effected by seeding.—Sodding makes the best job where good turf can be had, as there is a better choice of grass, and moreover the plague, of weeds, which is so annoying in seeded lawns, is thus avoided. It is very important that the soil intended to be laid down as a lawn, should be deep and rich. It should be subsoiled at least twenty inches deep. In a shallow soil the grass will not stay green on a hot, dry summer's day. Salt has been employed to mix with the soil in its preparation for grass with good effect. Bone-dust, or any other fertilizer of a permanent nature, is also of great advantage. Coarse stable-manure is, however, very beneficial where other ingredients are not easily obtainable. In laying sod much time is often wasted in useless cutting and fitting of the pieces. Where a piece of grass can be cut without much sorting for the sods, the whole plot should be marked off into twelve-inch squares by a line. For marking out these squares, a stick, curved at the end like that employed by boys in "shinney," should be obtained, and in the end that curves a small coultter set, projecting about one inch below the stick; the other end is formed into a T handle, and the operator pushes the tool before him along the face of the extended line, and can thus mark out as fast as he can walk. We have often blushed for the "science" of gardening, to see waste of muscle expended on marking out with the spade. A good sharp spade is the best implement to lift the sod with, which should either be thrown from the spade directly into square compact heaps, or into a cart at once. On unloading, instead of being carefully handled like a lot of window-panes,—one by one,—the whole should be easily "dumped" from the cart. A few will get injured, of course; but a mere trifle in value, compared to the labor saved. In getting ready for laying, the ground should be roughly raked on the surface, just so as to make it level and free from stones. Coarse sand, if it can be easily obtained should then be scattered about one-eighth of an inch over the surface, and the square-cut sod laid down. It is not necessary to have each sod packed tightly against each other; so long as they nearly touch at the principal points, it is sufficient. An eighth of an inch is of no consequence. After it has been all laid, it should be beaten with a block of wood, into which, at an acute angle, a handle has been fixed. Sand may, if the sod is very tough, be first scattered over, so as to run into any crevices that are not likely to get easily closed. After being beaten, the first opportunity should be watched to roll it after a rain.

In sowing with seed, it is best at this season to sow a little rye with it. Being coarser than the grass seed, it shades somewhat the sun in winter, and prevents the throwing out of the grass. The best kind of grass for lawns is a mooted question, as one kind succeeds much better in some parts than in others of this great continent. Here, and northward, rye grass is popular. Mixed grasses have this advantage, that if one of its kinds does not do well, others may; but it is likely to give a very spotted and uneven appearance. —*Gardener's Monthly*.

Distinguishing Native from Foreign Grapes.

BY CHARLES ARNOLD, IN *GARDENER'S MONTHLY*.

Having read several instructive articles in our valuable *Monthly* on the interesting subject—Native and Foreign Grapes—the distinctness of their foliage, cross-breeds, &c., I have felt my inquisitiveness considerably excited, and at the same time felt a strong desire to communicate to you the apparent result of a few of my experiments in these matters. Pardon, then, my simplicity when I ask, is there really more than one distinct species of the grape? and, if there is, what are their distinguishing features? Is the downiness on the foliage indicative of a native? If so, where, for instance, do you place Miller's Burgundy? and does the absence of down and the distinct division of the leaf into lobes constitute a foreigner? Then what do you say to our wild Frost Grapes? and if the downiness on the leaf is supposed to prevent mildew, or the smoothness of the leaf to be favorable to the reception of mildew, then how is it that Miller's Burgundy is liable to the attacks of mildew, and that our frost grapes always resist it?

I have no trouble whatever, Mr. Editor, in distinguishing the Hamburg, Chasselas, Syrian, &c., from the Fox Grape, and its supposed descendants, such as Isabella, Concord, Diana

&c.; but when I come to compare Miller's Burgundy with some of the Foxy descendants and Black St. Peter's and some other foreign varieties with some of our wild Frost Grapes and their grandchild, the Clinton, I feel nonplussed, and very much inclined to believe in only one distinct species, and innumerable varieties, unless the division into different species is to be decided by the sense of smelling and tasting, rather than by seeing.

But, Mr. Editor supposing that there are a number of species, is there anything to prevent the crossing of them? If there is not, what will be the best for the female parent—one that is early and perfectly hardy, and one whose anthers do not burst until some hours after the calyx or cap has fallen, and thus afforded an opportunity of cutting out its anthers, and dusting the pollen of some other desired variety upon its pistil? But, sir, I fear you will think I am occupying too much of your valuable space with my simple questions, and it may be that you will say of some of them that they are much easier asked than answered.

Therefore, sir, I will now beg to introduce to your notice the foliage of some of my interesting family of seedling grapes, and when I assure you that No. 1 is the leaf of the female parent of all the other number, (unless you have yourself experimented in the cross breeding of the grape,) I shall not be surprised if you doubt my veracity.

No. 1 female parent (Canada Wine Grape.) From No. 2 to No. 15 seedlings of No. 1 dusted promiscuously with the pollen of Black Hamburg, St. Peter's, Syrian, Victoria, and I believe also with Golden Chasselas.

Will you have the kindness to give your opinion as to what species they belong, and what variety they most resemble?

I have been experimenting this season on the Clinton by removing the cap of the flower prematurely, cutting out the anthers and crossing with St. Peter's. I shall be happy to communicate the result, and compare notes if desired.

[One of the most valuable communications on this interesting subject, illustrating the value of trying what really is than what may be. Two-thirds of the leaves sent have the characters of the *Vitis vinifera*, or European species, while the remainder are referable to some of the twelve species into which our native grapes are divided. The absence of down on the leaves is no evidence that a grape may not be a native. The *Vitis pallaria*, the parent of the Clinton, and the *Vitis rotundifolia* the parent of the Scuppernon, both have leaves smooth and green on both sides. The flatness of the leaves, as opposed to *rugose* or wrinkled, and the sharpness of the dentations along the margins of the leaves, are the only unvarying and peculiar characteristics of the foreign species that we have been able to discover. Absence of pulp, thinness of skin, and many other points in the foreign grape, all have their counterpart in some of our native species. Our correspondent's experiments do not prove that the species are identical, but that they certainly will hybridize freely together. If different plants, usually considered two species, were produced from seed, which had certainly not been originated by hybridization, that would show that they were but varieties. There have been frequent discussions whether certain grapes are of native or foreign origin. In future, we shall have to discuss a third class, namely: hybrids between the other two.—Ed.]

Chorlton's New Strawberry.

The *Horticulturist* for October contains a fine engraving of the above fruit, together with the following description of it by the originator. The single stem given bears eleven berries. Mr. Chorlton says:

"The enclosed drawing is a correct representation of a seedling strawberry (Chorlton's Prolific) which I raised seven years ago. The whole branch from which this was taken off contained twenty-two berries. It is a cross between Iowa and Burr's Pine, and, like them, an early variety. In form the fruit bears unmistakable evidence of the latter parentage, while the growth of the plant is equally vigorous with the former, and does not burn in summer. It was tested this season alongside of Wilson's Albany, and was more productive and better flavored than that excellent variety; the berries are equally large, but not so dark-colored. During the last five years I have made it the principal family crop, and have never had it fail; even when all others were a partial disappointment, this was a surety. Several friends who have grown it, testify to all of my own experience, and I feel confident that it will prove generally, one of the most profitable berries in cultivation.

The plant is a strong grower, leaves large, dark green and leathery, with well-rounded serratures; flowers hermaphrodite and showy; fruit borne on strong footstalks above the foliage, light red, melting and sweet, somewhat pine-shaped, with a neck at the calyx, which renders it easily removed in gathering. With good culture many of the berries will measure from four to five inches round.—From a bed planted five years ago I gathered many which were fully four inches, and the soil of very indifferent character.

It has only been twice before the public, viz.: four years ago as one in a collection of four varieties, which gained the first prize at the New York Horticultural Society, and this season, without competition, at the Farmer's Club in the same city, when it was very highly spoken of. Not having any plants for sale, I have been indifferent in obtaining notoriety for it, and send on to you nothing but a candid statement of my proofs."

FOREIGN AGRICULTURE.

Notes of Foreign Travel.

FROM THE SCOTCH JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

On the forenoon of a bright sunny spring-day, early in the present year, we scrambled up on deck of the steamer "Rhine," plying between London and Ostend, by way of which latter port we entered Belgium, that land abounding in points of interest to agriculturists. There was just enough of sea on to make you plant your feet firmly on deck, to gain a steady footing, and to cause men of stomach to feel uneasy. Belonging to this category of mortals unfortunate, and being, when we got on deck, in that dolorous condition in which one is neither well nor ill, but squeamish, as it has been so admirably termed, we at first cast but an eye, with marvellous little speculation in it, towards that long low line of sandy-looking coast, which glittered in the sun-light as we skirted along it. That sterile barrier gave us but little token of the rich fertility which it encircled—its laughing meadows and its springing corn.—We were now approaching the land of cultural wonders, and were about to gratify a long sustained desire to see for ourselves the results of that pains-taking labor and indefatigable industry which have transformed tracts of land which might well have been deemed hopelessly sterile into fertile spots, glad with the greenest of pastures, and bearing the richest of plants. We were about to witness the triumphs of a skill aided alone by hard-won experience, and owing nothing to the deductions of science, and but little to the power of mechanism—triumphs won by stout hearts and brawny arms, and to which the proverb is peculiarly applicable, "Labor coronat opus."

On the vessel drawing up at the quay, we could see at a glance that we were among a new people, and environed by habits and customs very different to those with which we have been in England so long habituated.—And it was somewhat strange to think that such a short sail should transport us to such totally different scenes. The soldiers and the custom-house officers, who thronged the quay, told us that we were about to give up that freedom and independence of movement which we enjoy in this country, and to become part of the Continental community, which is content to be guided by authority in all its movements, and not a little in its line of thought and feelings. The new style of life to which we were about to be initiated, troubled us, however, very little; disposed to take things easy, however awkward and annoying, and looking more upon them as fresh phases of existence, new readings in the book of experience, we were prepared for whatever might turn up; and some experience of this easy style of taking things in this strange country has proved its utility. We have, we confess, but little sympathy with that class of Englishmen—by no means a small one—who travel on the Continent in a perpetual fever of irate impatience—who growl at the *duane*, and grumble at the *table d'hôte*, and pooh pooh at passports and police, and seem moreover to think it passing strange that the people will not talk English, as if they could—or come out with a round provincialism of Lancashire, or Yorkshire. Those who voluntarily submit to the inconveniences—if inconveniences they are—of Continental travelling, should pleasantly put up with them, or stay at home.

Carrying out our system of procedure, we found the ordeal of the custom-house much easier than many seem to think it. Our French, doubtless, was put to a severe trial—for there is a mighty difference between reading or writing and speaking the language; but when it failed, the officers and we got up a laugh in concert, which succeeded better, and did perhaps as well as talk.—Pleasantness and politeness on both sides, however, made the matter pass easily over, the only matter which seemed to raise a discussion or consultation between the officers, being a lady's brand-new boots, which provokingly showed themselves in an inviting position for inspection the moment one of the portmanteaus was opened,—much to our surprise, for they had a villainous look of merchandise about them which raised a discussion, the result of which troubled us very little; for we were prepared to sacrifice the offending articles on the altar of our indignation, or rather the table of the *duane*. One feels "riled" after having "declared" that one has nothing to "declare" for duty, to find an article immediately turn up provokingly suspicious. But it is the safest plan, as an old stager in Continental travelling informed us, to avoid "declaring" for the ladies' luggage—for, being ladies, it is difficult to say what it may contain. This rule holds all the more correctly in coming from the

Continent, for lace and ladies are your true conjunctions.

After having refreshed ourselves at the hotel, we set out to devote the few hours preceding the departure of the train to Bruges, to seeing what the town had to show us. It possesses little to interest either the antiquarian or the artistic traveller. It is strongly fortified, enclosed with ramparts which tower above the surrounding flat country: water surrounds the town, and abounds everywhere; it is controlled by a series of sluices and dams, and can be made available, in case of hostile invasion, for the speedy and complete inundation of the surrounding country. The seawall or *digue* affords a remarkable fine and extensive sea promenade, the lands lying below the level of the high-water mark; much of it, before the building of the banks, was inundated at each return of the tide. The reclamation of such lands, and their adaptation to farm purposes, is one of the many interesting points connected with the husbandry of Flanders. To this class of land the name of *Polder* is given. Ostend presents to the notice of the agricultural tourist, in its immediate neighborhood, very fine examples of this class, and of the cultural results. Not far from the town is the celebrated *Polder of Snaerskerke*, contiguous to which are those of *St. Catherine*, *St. Schoore* and of *Landvoorde*. Indeed these four polders form one tract of reclaimed land. The sea all along the coast of Belgium, from Coxyde near Fumes to Antwerp, is continually operating in making extensive changes in the formation of the coast; in one place encroaching upon and flooding the enclosed lands, unless dammed out by sea-walls, as at Ostend; and in others receding and leaving large tracts of marshy land, as at Coxyde, l'Elclose, and Knoeke. This change in the formation of the coast is brought about by the action of the sea and the rivers, or their smaller branches. The mud and vegetable matter brought down by these are rapidly deposited whenever stagnation of the current takes place. This stagnation results when the tide meets the current. Banks are gradually formed, in which channels are made, through which the water flows off, till at last sufficient height is obtained to allow of the complete submersion only at times of high tide. Aquatic plants, making their appearance, gradually consolidate the soil, and convert its surface into marshy pastures. These pastures are enriched, and depth added to the soil, by the high tides coming up and depositing mire, pieces of wood, sea weeds, marine shells, and fish, until at last the richness of the soil and the increasing wants of the district induce the formation of banks, by which the tidal action is prevented, and the *polder* is thus formed—the land in its marshy condition, subject to tidal action, being known as *Schorres*. The height to which the dams or embankments are carried up depends greatly on circumstances. If the flow of the sea is materially diminished by external shoals or sand-banks, a mud dyke is sufficient; in other cases, a more expensive construction is demanded. The soil thus enclosed, especially where its depth has been augmented by the matters brought up by the sea, can be cropped without manure for successive years without being materially diminished in fertility.

The *polder of Snaerskerke*, in the vicinity of Ostend, and to which we have already alluded, was formed by order of Napoleon, about the beginning of the present century. Previous to its formation, the land which it reclaimed was let for a sheep pasture at a rent of £25. After the reclamation the 1300 acres sold for nearly £30,000, this value being since then greatly increased. The bank was constructed for £18 10s. the English perch; its length was 1450 feet; its height 15; width at base 30, and at top 10. The rotation according to Mr. Radcliffe, first adopted, was as follows: 1. Oats or rape; 2. Winter barley or rape; 3. Winter barley; 4. Beans, peas or tares. Leaving our further remarks on the mode of cultivating this class of land till another period, we proceed to finish our remarks on the notabilities of Ostend. These will not detain us long, for they are few in number, and uninteresting in detail.—There are two good squares or grand places, the entire side of one of which is formed by the *Maison de Ville*. This building unfortunately presents but a wreck of what it once was, the finest structure of the kind in Belgium. It had originally a central dome, and a fine tower at the each end. It was nearly ruined by the bombardment of 1745, which, continuing eighteen days, reduced the town to a miserable condition. The church possesses no exterior claim to notice; its interior is, however, richly ornamented; a placard on its principal door, having for its announcement a sermon for the benefit of a mission to the Faroe Isles, brought back to our recollection our last year's wanderings on the sea-girl isles of Zetland, and reminded us how different were the agricultural circumstances we were now about to investigate from those which then attracted our notice and claimed

our attention. Ostend is a very fashionable sea-bathing place, and attracts crowds during the season—the months of August and September. Very handsome baths have been erected on the Digue.

In the afternoon we took train for Bruges. During our journey there, we had time to get a passing glance at the condition of the country through which we passed. In general features, and in its flatness, it reminded us of the tract of country between Peterborough and Grantham—with this marked difference, however, the absence of fences and the number of the farm-houses. This latter circumstance gave indication of the general smallness of the farms. With the exception of one or two, we passed no large houses or chateaus—all were of the order of small farmsteadings; all clean in appearance, their white-washed walls glistening in the setting sunlight. Than the general appearance of the fields, especially those near Bruges, nothing could be more satisfactory. It was more like as if we were passing through garden than farm land, so clean, neat, and trim did all appear. The richness of the verdure told to the experienced eye that mature, solid and liquid, was applied with a lavish hand. But of all this, and more than this, hereafter. We leave for a little time matters agricultural, for those possessing artistic interest.

The town of Bruges, marshalled, on the side by which you approach it from Ostend, by a line of wind-mills sufficient to engage a host of opposing Quixotes, is one of the most characteristic in Belgium. It abounds in racy bits of Gothic architecture, in fine churches; and here can best be studied the peculiarities of the Flemish school of painting—a school the works of which, although coarse and faulty in many respects, are exceedingly rich in color, and full in power of expression. Bruges has preserved more of the peculiarities of middle-age architecture than any other town of Belgium, and is on this account peculiarly worthy of a visit. To the agricultural tourist it also possesses the great advantage of being a convenient centre from which to make tours of inspection—field visits—to the different districts of West Flanders, of which it is the capital.

The town is entirely surrounded by canals, many ramifications of which run up the interior, close by the walls of the houses, and, crossed by bridges more or less artistic in construction, give it much of the aspect of Venice, of which, indeed, in the days of its glory, it was named the rival. To the lover of the artistic, Bruges possesses many attractions. The cathedral of St. Saviour contains several paintings illustrative of the Flemish school. The church of St. Basil, or *Sainte Sang*, is remarkable for its beautiful Gothic facade.—It is of small extent, but particularly rich. It is indeed an architectural gem—all the more rich perhaps from its being so *petite*.

The great artistic treasures of Bruges are the paintings of Hans Hemling, contained in the Hospital of St. Jean, near to the Church of Notre Dame. The traveler should allow of no excuse for not sparing time to see these wonderfully fine works of art; for beauty of coloring and fine expression, they are truly remarkable. Once seen they will never be lost to memory. But to return to matters more particularly interesting to our readers.

(To be continued.)

Progress of the Harvest in Europe and its Probable Results.

FROM THE LONDON FARMER'S MAGAZINE.

The onward progress of the harvest, slow though it has been, on account of the scarcity of hands in many districts, is beginning to foreshadow its probable influence upon the markets of the coming season. At present, however, enough has not been developed of the condition of the crops to enable the merchant and the miller to form a sound judgment of the result. At the same time, the accounts from various districts give anything but a favorable view of the yield of the wheat crop. In some districts there is an undoubtedly full average, but in others there is a premature ripeness has injured the quality and reduced the quantity of the grain. This effect has been aggravated by the heavy storms, which in various parts of the country have inflicted great damage upon all the crops, and injured both quality and yield. It is estimated by many good judges that the weight of the wheat this season will average at least from 3 to 4 lbs. per bushel less than last year, which will make a difference in flour of from 35 to 45 lbs. per qr. This will amount in round numbers, to at least two million sacks of flour, taking the average product at 16 million quarters, which, even if we get an average, will materially reduce the supply, and give the millers more work and less profit. On the other hand, it is universally acknowledged that the farmers throughout the country hold the largest stock of old wheat they have had at this season for ten years: so that this will fully compensate for

whatever deficiency may be found in the weight of flour per quarter. We have also a large stock of foreign wheat on hand, both in London and at the outports, that will still further help to make up any requirements.

In France the case is different. The crops in the south have been housed, and are reported to exhibit a large deficiency in the acreage yield. It is estimated that upon the entire crop of wheat in that country there will be one-fourth less than an average; so that it is not considered there will be much to spare for exportation. It is probable, however, that the French millers will still ship flour to England, when they can do it a profit even with the chance of having to fetch it back again at an advanced price afterwards. There is also in France, as here, a large stock in the hands of the farmers of Normandy and Brittany, whilst supplies from the Black Sea can be readily obtained, when the price and sliding-scale will allow. At the commencement of the harvest there was a considerable advance in price in most of the French markets; but a reaction has taken place, although the trade still continues firm, and it is not likely prices will recede.

The crops of spring corn in this country are reported better than was expected, with the exception of those on the very light lands, where the drouth and heat have prematurely ripened them. On the strong and mixed soils the barley is good, and the oats a heavy crop. On the other hand, in Ireland, especially in the southern parts, the oats are more or less a failure, from the excessive drouth, which was much more severe and lasting than in England. In many fields the oats, in full ear, are not more than four inches high. The potatoes also have suffered severely, and will be very small in size. A very large breadth, however, was planted, and there will still be a good supply. In England the disease has spread in many districts, and some fields have been plowed up, the crop not being otherwise worth raising. The winter beans are likely to turn out well, but the spring-sown will be nearly a failure. The harvest has been somewhat retarded by the rains that have fallen, but the damage has been confined to the sprouting of a few fields of barley, and this will have but little effect upon the general yield.

The harvest in the United States does not turn out as well as was expected. Some samples of new wheat that have been received from thence do not display the usually high quality. At any rate, whatever may be their produce of wheat, it is not likely that our prices will be low enough to enable their merchants to ship to this country at a profit. In Canada West the wheat crop is larger and more productive than ever was known; and although on the older cultivated soils the weevil and midge fly have committed their customary ravages, the new lands in the "far west" yield an unusual abundance—say from twenty-eight to thirty-five bushels to the acre. So there will be a considerable surplus to spare, if the price in Europe will allow it to be shipped to a profit, which, however, is doubtful.

In the North of Europe, the crops are not reported to be as good as usual, especially rye, which is advancing in price, there being on hand large orders from Holland and Belgium for that grain. The wheat trade at Hamburg is heavy, taking the tone from Mark Lane, but the stocks of old corn are not large.

Upon the whole, it is probable that, with a good supply of both old and new native wheat, and a heavy stock of foreign in the market, we shall not see much fluctuation in price on this side of Christmas. By then the produce of the harvest will be more accurately known, and the farmers will be better able to form their opinions of the future prospect. This will apply to spring corn as well as wheat, for the delivery of good malt-ing barley will probably be large, whilst of inferior qualities there is stock on hand, with a prospect of a considerable importation. Of oats, too, the importations from Russia, &c., have for some weeks been very heavy, nearly 150,000 qrs. having been already received at the port of London during the past three weeks. What the import will be when the new crop of Northern Europe comes in, it is too soon to calculate; but if that of Northern Russia is equal to that of last year's, we shall certainly have a large accession. The growth of oats, however, in this country is usually confined to the requirements of the farmers' own consumption, other grain generally paying better. The general demand, too, for oats is always large, and any deficiency in the foreign supply would inevitably raise the price, as that from Ireland will be much less than usual. It is highly probable that the failure of the rye crop in Northern

Europe will render a larger consumption of oats necessary, very little wheaten bread being eaten in the Baltic provinces and states.

In Northern Italy, the late war having made some havoc with the growing crops, there will be a greatly increased demand for bread corn in that quarter. They will, however, be able to obtain supplies from Trieste, or from the Black Sea, if the crop of Southern Europe is deficient. Austria seldom grows much beyond her own consumption, and has no other water outlet than Trieste and the Danube, whilst the absence of roads, railways, and canals render it impossible to get the grain to a profitable market, either to the interior German States, or seaward.

FARM MISCELLANEA.

Smith's Corn Husker.

The Chicago papers in publishing the list of premiums awarded at the National Fair, gave D. C. Smith, of Tecumseh, in this State, only a second premium on his corn husker, when he should have been credited with a first premium. The invention of Mr. Smith is really a useful one, and the instrument being cheap and easily handled, it is likely to come into general use. A workman, with half a day's practice, will readily husk from two to three times as much as by hand without the implement.

Devons to be Offered for Sale.

M. M. Ballard, of Niles, brings in a large amount of his Devon stock, a portion of which will be offered for sale at the State Fair.

The Jackson County Fair.

We spent a few hours last Wednesday on the fair ground of the Jackson County Agricultural Society. The show of horses and cattle did not seem to be as large as it usually has been in this county. There were, however, several fine heads of Shorthorns and Devon Stock, as well as a good range of grades and natives. The horses as a general rule were of medium quality, and a glance along the line of brood mares and growing colts showed that improvement in this department was much needed.

That there were some good animals shown was unquestionable, but it must be admitted that the large proportion were very deficient in many of the most essential points of the horse of all work, or of the roadster, farm horse or carriage horse.

The display of fruits and flowers was excellent and proved very attractive. The pears and apples were most creditable to the fruit growing capacities of Jackson. Mr. S. O. Knapp called our attention to some most beautiful specimens of the Porter apple, which were not only delightful to the eye but delicious to the palate. As a fruit we should class it as a first rate, whilst it grows in such perfection. Dr. Wilson had a very beautiful display of flowers and plants, which aided very much to make up the beautiful Floral Hall that the ladies of Jackson had prepared in the centre of the building. Some of his dahlias were very rich blooms of that ornamental plant. Mrs. O. Hampton also had a very fine collection of fruits, which we particularly noticed. Whilst we saw and shook hands with many old acquaintances, we have to regret that pressing engagements did not permit us to make our stay somewhat longer than it was.

The Fair at Battle Creek.

The first annual fair of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Union Institute will be held on the grounds of the Society, in the city of Battle Creek, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 18th, 19th and 20th of October inst. The officers are, Charles Merritt, President; V. P. Collier, Treasurer; George W. Hyatt, Secretary.

We have to thank them for their invitation and tickets.

Onions.

The editor of the *Working Farmer* states that he has at present a bed of white Portugal onions, which a committee of the New York American Institute have decided to be equal in amount of produce to one thousand bushels per acre. The crop was raised on land underdrained and subsoiled, and highly manured with nitrogenized superphosphate of lime, at the rate of 600 pounds per acre.

Sheep in Vermont.

We notice in a table of statistics of the Vermont State Fairs since 1853, that in 1853 and 1854 there were exhibited of the French Merinos 140 and 150 entries, whilst in 1858 and 1859 there were shown but 40 and 15.—The Spanish Merinos in the same years, 266 and 229 for the first, and 256 and 225 for the last two years. These figures would seem to indicate that the Spanish was the best adapted to that State.

1859. ELEVENTH FAIR. 1859.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
Michigan State Agricultural Society.
Open to Competition from all States.

The list of premiums offered by the Society is the largest and most extensive that has ever been offered in Michigan.

Premium lists may be had on application to the Secretary.

Exhibitors will be required to purchase an exhibitor's ticket before making entries of stock of any kind. An exhibitor's ticket is not transferable, and will permit entrance and exit to the party only who has made the entry, and to no other person.

Exhibitors of stock, who enter more than one animal will be required to pay fifty cents additional, as an entrance fee for such other stock.

Entries may be made at any time previous to the Fair at the office of the MICHIGAN FARMER, 130 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

The Buildings and Fixtures.

1. The Floral Hall will remain of the same size it was last year, being one hundred feet long and fifty feet wide, and its decoration will be placed in the hands of E. St. Alary, Esq., whose tasteful designs gave such universal satisfaction at the Fair of 1858. It will be mainly devoted to the display of Fruits, Flowers, Musical Instruments, and Articles of Ornament.

2. The Hall of Art is to be a new building, octagonal in shape, with windows in the roof. Here will be displayed the collections of paintings, engravings, statuary and other works of art. This building will be shingled, and weather tight.

3. The Hall of Mechanics will be extended in length and width, so as to afford ample protection to all carriages and mechanical designs, and will be supplied with steam power.

4. The Hall of Agriculture will remain of the size it was in 1858, being one hundred feet long and thirty feet wide, and will be then devoted to the display of seeds, vegetables, household productions, bread, butter, honey, sugar, &c.

5. The Hall of Manufactures will be extended and made fifty feet wide, with a good shingle roof that will protect all goods from the changes of the weather.

6. The Poultry House will be large and extensive enough to accommodate all exhibitors.

7. The pens for the sheep and swine will extend along the west fence of the grounds.

8. The Stables for the horses will extend along the west side of the track on the inside for about eight hundred feet, in a double row, each stall to be five feet wide and ten feet deep, and provided with a feeding box and manger.

9. The Cattle Sheds will extend along the north end of the ground, and to be 1800 feet in length in two or three separate ranges.

10. The Amphitheatre will be remodeled and improved, and rendered as attractive by the display of cattle and horses as it was last year.

11. Cattle rings will be erected for the display and examination of cattle during the fair.

12. A grand stand, capable of containing two thousand persons will be erected in front of the judges' stand, on the north side of the track, that ladies may have full opportunity to witness the display of horses.

GENERAL PROGRAMME.

Tuesday--First Day--Entries.

The Fair Grounds will be thrown open for members and visitors at 8 o'clock, A. M. Entries will be made at the Secretary's Office on the grounds during the day.

All persons who have been appointed members of the Viewing Committees are requested to report themselves at the Secretary's Office on the grounds, where they will receive their tickets, and their names will be registered.

The Gates will close at 7 o'clock P. M. of each day.

Wednesday--The Examination of Cattle.

The books of the several classes will be delivered to the chairmen of the several Committees, who will report themselves at the President's Stand between the hours of eight and nine, when the books are delivered, the committees will immediately commence their duties; except in cases where there are special directions.

The examination of Cattle will commence at eight o'clock in the Amphitheatre, and the judges on Shorthorns will be expected to be ready at that time. Exhibitors of Blood Cattle are requested to have them in readiness as called for by the Marshalls. The examination of cattle will proceed through the day, both in the Amphitheatre and the cattle rings. Special daily Programmes will designate the order of arrangement, and what classes shall be examined in the cattle rings and what in the amphitheatre.

No trotting or driving on the track will be permitted on this day before three o'clock, P. M.

At three o'clock, P. M., the Committee on Trotting stock will call up in their order the three year olds and all stock under that age, and should these classes be passed upon, then the Black Hawk and Morgan classes of three years old and all under that age.

Thursday--Horses.

The Viewing Committees will proceed with their duties, commencing at eight o'clock.

The Committee on Horses for All Work will occupy the Amphitheatre at eight o'clock.

The Committee on Trotting Stock, will occupy the track and position of the grand stand, and when it has passed upon this class, the Committee on Black Horses and Morgans will occupy the same position. All cattle that have not been examined on Wednesday, will be examined in the cattle rings on this day.

Examinations will proceed till two o'clock, P. M.

At three o'clock, the Annual Address will be delivered before the Society by His Excellency Governor N. P. BANKS, of Massachusetts. On the close of the address, the examination by the Viewing Committees will be resumed. The Committees will hand in their reports as soon as possible after closing their examinations.

Friday--Last Day--Awards.

All stock that have not been examined on the previous days of the Fair will be viewed and passed upon during the morning of this day.

The awards of premiums will be announced.

The election of officers for the ensuing year will take place.

The stock will be removed. And all stock that may be brought for sale will be offered at auction, an auctioneer being on the ground for the purpose.

Membership tickets \$1.00. Each membership ticket will be delivered accompanied by four single entry tickets. A membership ticket is not an admission ticket.

Tickets of admission will be sold at the Treasurer's Office beside the gates, at 25 cents each.

Carriages admitted as follows: Each single horse carriage 25 cents; each double carriage and driver 50 cents; each person in any carriage must have single tickets.

C. DICKEY, PRESIDENT.
F. JOHNSTONE, SECRETARY.
Office of the Michigan State Agricultural Society,
Detroit, August 1, 1859.

STATE FAIRS FOR 1859.

Connecticut, New Haven, Oct. 11-14.
Michigan, Detroit, Oct. 4-7.
New York, Albany, Oct. 4-7.
New Hampshire, Dover, Oct. 5-7.
Tennessee, Nashville, Oct. 5-7.
Alabama, Montgomery, Nov. 15-18.
Georgia, Atlanta, Oct. 24-28.
Maryland, Frederick City, Oct. 25-28.

COUNTY FAIRS FOR 1859.

Macomb, Utica, Oct. 10-12, John Wright, Sec'y.
Lenawee, Adrian, Oct. 5, & A. Howell, Sec'y.
Oakland, Pontiac, Oct. 12-14, M. W. Kelsey, Sec'y.
Hillsdale, Hillsdale, Oct. 12, F. M. Holloway, Sec'y.
Horse Show, Kalamazoo, Oct. 11-14, G. F. Kidder, Sec'y.
Ingham, Mason, Oct. 6, 7, G. M. Huntington, Sec'y.
Washtenaw, Ann Arbor, Oct. 11-18.
Monroe, Monroe, Sept. 27-29.
Lapeer, Lapeer, Oct. 18-20, H. Loomis, Sec'y.

MICHIGAN FARMER.

R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1859.

We send the Farmer to press for this week a little ahead of time for the purpose of giving our associate and the workmen an opportunity of enjoying the State Fair, which promises to be peculiarly worth seeing the present week. Next week we shall endeavor to give our readers a full and correct list of the awards made at the fair. Meanwhile we hope that all will pay Detroit a visit who can. We can assure them that the preparations are on a scale that has never been surpassed or equalled in this State, or in any State west.

There have been present on the grounds during one or two days previous to the opening of the fair, several visitors from Massachusetts and some of the eastern States, and they have been astonished at the taste and excellence of the arrangements, and the splendid beauty of the ornamental departments.

Among the attractions, Mr. Waters will have on exhibition his great steam plow, which has just returned from its trip west, and which will be put in motion on the ground every day during the fair.

Mr. Waters has been entirely successful in eliciting the good will of the people of Illinois during his visit. He has tried his plow with the utmost success, and has engaged a large amount of plowing to be done during next spring.

Acknowledgments.

We are under obligations to the following Societies for complimentary tickets to their Agricultural Exhibitions: The State Societies of Vermont, Connecticut, New Hampshire, New York, Wisconsin, and several County Societies in those States and others, besides nearly every County Society in our own State. To each and all we tender thanks, and regret that duties at home will prevent our taking advantage of these many opportunities offered for visiting so many points of interest. If we can make it in our way to touch any of them after our own State Fair is over, we shall do so with great pleasure.

It will be noticed that M. Fishburn, of Monroe, advertises Fruit Trees for sale. Now is the season for those designing to plant orchards to be looking about for trees, and we know of no better way than to commend them to examine the stock of men who advertise.

The Kalamazoo County Fair seems to have been quite successful in spite of the drenching rain which poured down during the greater part of the three days on which it was held. The *Telegraph* of the 28th says, that the receipts amounted to over \$500. The number of entries for premiums was 538. Some very fine stock of both horses and cattle are mentioned. Gen. F. W. Curtin delivered the address before the Society.

Not Very Encouraging.

The *Prairie Farmer* speaks with the greatest contempt of the awards of the committees of the U. S. Society. We know that some of them were rather dampeners on the enthusiasm of breeders and real judges of agricultural matters, but we did not suppose that committee-men would put themselves up for sale, as seems to have been the case by the following extract:

"A FARCE.—The manner in which most of the awards were made by the Committees of the U. S. Society is little better than a farce. We were around, and never saw less interest displayed by judges in their business, than was exhibited by some of them. We know instances where first premiums were offered for sale to parties who refused to purchase, and were doubtless sold to other parties. We can name a man who boasted that such a committee would give premiums as he indicated, and he was willing to indicate where they should go, for a consideration. The results point strongly to the fact that he received money from some one, and the judges followed his directions. If there have been any doubts as

to the character of this so called national institution, it seems to have become pretty generally understood now, among exhibitors especially."

The Steam Plow Premium.

The Executive Board of the Illinois State Agricultural Society have determined to withhold the award of the premium of \$3,000, which was offered by the Society. What the reasons are for this action, we have not yet learned. But from what we saw of the partisanship of editors and outsiders when at the National Fair, we should judge that the Board were justified in looking a little farther into the matter.

There are several points about Fawkes' Machine which we think render it not perfect. Its very great weight concentrated on so small a surface seems to render it not adapted to do plowing work on certain kinds of ground, and its gearing is not such as commends it to us for strength or durability. On a hard surface, as on the track at Chicago, it went very well, and passed the Waters' machine, but it was observed that after all it was plowing that the machine was to perform, and not trotting.

The Fawkes' machine weighs at present thirteen tons, and plows nine feet wide, and four inches deep. The Waters' machine weighs seven tons, and can plow 20 feet in width, and eight or twelve inches deep, and is as easily managed as the Fawkes', is put together in the most workmanlike manner, and can be made to plow in any ground. With these facts before them we think the Illinois Committee were right in withholding for the present so large an award. Let the matter be more thoroughly tested, and let there be some sort of trials at different points, and under various provisions, which will ensure the Society or the committee against giving their sanction to a machine that, farther than winning their money, is of no sort of use.

Crops of Great Britain.

The London Mark Lane Express, the organ of the Corn Trade of England, in its review for the month of August, remarks:

"In those districts where heavy storms prevailed in July, the quality of the wheats will no doubt be somewhat under an average; but in some other counties the grain is turning out remarkably well. Hence the general quality of the crops will be various, and there will be rather a wide margin between the value of the finest and most inferior samples. The question of quality has not yet been accurately determined, though it may be estimated. In the course of our experience we have never seen such an extraordinary bulk of straw grown as this season: everywhere the supply is enormously large; and where thrashing has been carried on to any extent, the growth of wheat has rather exceeded previous estimates, the produce of the thrashing machine having in many instances exceeded six quarters to the acre. Taking the whole crop, we believe that it is no exaggeration to say, that quite as much wheat has been grown this year as in 1858; but our impression is that its general quality is not equal to last season. In some instances the samples of new wheat disposed of at Mark Lane have indicated smut, but with this exception they have been fairly suited to millers' purposes."

Book Notice.

LIFE IN TUSCANY; By Mabel Sherman Crawford. Published by Follett, Foster & Company, Columbus, Ohio.

Miss Crawford has given us a pleasant volume, and one that will be read with peculiar interest at the present time. These sketches of Tuscan life are smoothly and gracefully written, but the chief interest lies in the unpretending truthfulness of the pictures of social and domestic customs in that old but benighted part of the world now struggling to rise into light and freedom. But this work, as well as the writings of other travellers in Italy, show that the first principles of social and political liberty are yet to be learned by the mass of the people, before they can build up and sustain a republican or even enlightened monarchical institutions. We give in another column a portion of one of the chapters showing the light in which women are held by the moral and social laws, and the consequences of such bondage and ignorance on the nation at large.

This work is for sale by F. Raymond Detroit.

General News.

—Ex-Bishop Onderdonk of the diocese of New York, suspended some twelve or fifteen years since for improper conduct, has petitioned the House of Bishops for reinstatement. The Episcopal convention of the diocese have passed a resolution recommending the same.

—The new Orton Reservoir nearly finished in New York covers 106 acres of ground. The surface of the water in it extends over 96 acres and is thirty feet in depth. This, with the old reservoir, it is calculated will contain sufficient to supply the city for thirty days.

—A distressing accident occurred last week, at Albion, New York. A bridge, on which a large number of persons (in attendance on the county fair) were standing, gave way, precipitating the greater portion of the party into the canal below. Some eighteen persons are known to have been drowned.

—An extensive bed of oysters has lately been discovered on the coast of Long Island, and is making as great an excitement among the fishermen of the neighborhood as though it were a bed of gold. The New York papers estimate that three-quarters of a million dollars worth have already been taken out.

—A son of Sir E. W. Head, late Governor of Canada, was drowned while bathing a few days since.

—The Florida Railroad is nearly completed, and on some portions of it cars already running. The road will connect the Atlantic with the Gulf of Mexico.

—Rev. Thos. Hill, of Waltham, Mass., has assumed the Presidency of Antioch College, as successor to the late lamented Horace Mann.

—Recent advices from Fraser River, by way of San Francisco, give accounts of the discovery of new and profitable diggings on Quensel river, about three hundred miles above Fort Yale. Laborers are said to be making from fifty to one hundred dollars a day each.

—George Bethune, Esq., whose father married a niece of Peter Faneuil, of Boston, and himself an old citizen of that place, died last week in the ninetieth year of his age.

—The Artesian well at Columbus, Ohio, is now two thousand two hundred and fifteen feet deep, and progressing downward at the rate of six feet per day.

The Railroads and the State Fair.

It will be seen by the cards and programme of the several railroads, that ample preparations have been made by the superintendents for the accommodation of visitors to Detroit during the week of the fair, and also for the transmission of stock and articles for exhibition. The time is given in the cards which follow, and will afford all the information that can be desired:

Michigan Central Rail Road.

HALF FARE FOR THE MICHIGAN STATE FAIR
At Detroit, on the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th of October, 1859.

Passengers coming to the Fair from points west of Marshall, can take any of the Regular Trains of the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th days of October, and those coming from Marshall and places East, can take any of the Regular Trains of the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th, or the Special Train leaving Marshall at 4:30 A. M., on the days of the Fair.

Special Train will make all the stops in both directions. Regular Trains will stop only as indicated in the general posters and advertisements of trains.

Special train going East, will leave Regular Stations as follows:

Marshall	4:30 A. M.	Dexter	7:05 A. M.
Albion	4:50 "	Ann Arbor	7:25 "
Parna	5:15 "	Ypsilanti	8:00 "
Jackson	5:45 "	Wayne	8:35 "
Grass Lake	6:15 "	Dearborn	9:00 "
Chelsea	6:45 "	Detroit (arrive)	9:55 "

For the time and places at which Regular Trains stop, reference may be had to the general Posters.

RETURNING.—Special Train for Marshall and all intermediate places, will leave Detroit on the days of the Fair, at 6:30 P. M. The Jackson Accommodation Train will be omitted during the days of the Fair.

Tickets to the Fair, entitling the Purchaser to a passage to Detroit and return, will be sold at all Stations at the Regular Fare one way. At all Signal Stations, Conductors will furnish Tickets to Detroit at regular rates, giving a Ticket to return with.

All return tickets must be used on or before the 8th of October, as after that date they will be of no value.

LIVE STOCK & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Live Stock, Implements, and articles for Exhibition at the Fair, will be taken to Detroit and back free of charge, at the sole risk of owners, as follows:—The regular rates of transportation must be pre-paid at place of shipment which must be at a Regular Station, and upon return of such stock or article sent for exhibition, to same place of shipment, it will be delivered free of charge from Detroit, and the amount pre-paid for taking to Detroit will be refunded.

One person only to a full carload of animals will be taken free, and that person for taking care of the Stock. Therefore, should two or more persons ship in the same car, and choose to accompany their Stock, all but one will be charged full fare one way and furnished with free return Ticket.

Horses and Carriages taken to the Fair for the convenience of persons in attendance and not for Exhibition, will be charged regular rates both ways.

Property will be taken upon the above conditions, upon the Regular Stock or Freight Trains, between the 30th of September and 15th of October, both inclusive.

C. H. HURD, Gen'l Superintendent.

Assistant Superintendent.
M. C. R. R. Office, Detroit, September 23d, 1859.

Detroit & Milwaukee Railway.

The Detroit and Milwaukee Railway Co., will carry Passengers from all stations to Detroit and back on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Oct. 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th, 1859, at one half of the usual rates of fare, and run Special Trains on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday from St. Johns, at 6 A. M. to Detroit, calling at all stations, and return from Detroit at 4:45 P. M.

Implements and stock for Exhibition will be charged coming to Detroit but if they return before the 12th of October, to the station from whence they were shipped, the property of the Exhibitor, the freight charges will be refunded.

W. K. MUIR, Gen'l Superintendent.

Mich. Southern & Northern Indiana Rail Road.

STATE FAIR AT DETROIT.

For the convenience of Persons attending the State Fair, Trains between Adrian and Detroit and Toledo and Detroit, will run as follows, during the week of the Fair, commencing on Tuesday, October 4th, 1859.

ADRIAN AND DETROIT.

GOING WEST.	
Leave Adrian	7:15 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.
" Junction	7:25 " " 3:21 "
" Wellsburg	7:32 " " 3:28 "
" Deerfield	7:43 " " 3:39 "
" Petersburg	7:51 " " 3:47 "
" Ida	8:06 " " 3:59 "
" Monroe	8:23 " " 4:15 "
" M. S. Junction	8:30 " " 4:22 "
" Stony Creek	8:42 " " 4:34 "
" Swan Creek	8:49 " " 4:41 "
" Huron	8:58 " " 4:50 "
" Trenton	9:17 " " 5:07 "
" Wyandotte	9:27 " " 5:17 "
" Ecorse	9:35 " " 5:25 "
" Turnout	9:40 " " 5:30 "
" Cattle Yard	9:50 " " 5:40 "
" D. & M. Junction	10:00 " " 5:50 "
Arrive Detroit	10:15 A. M., and 6:00 P. M.

GOING WEST.	
Leave Detroit	6:45 A. M., and 3:00 P. M.
" D. & M. Junction	7:00 " " 3:15 "
" Cattle Yard	7:10 " " 3:25 "
" Turnout	7:20 " " 3:35 "
" Ecorse	7:25 " " 3:40 "
" Wyandotte	7:32 " " 3:48 "
" Trenton	7:43 " " 3:59 "
" Huron	7:51 " " 4:07 "
" Swan Creek	8:13 " " 4:25 "
" Stony Creek	8:19 " " 4:31 "
" M. S. Junction	8:30 " " 4:42 "
" Monroe	8:35 " " 4:47 "
" Ida	8:53 " " 5:05 "
" Petersburg	9:10 " " 5:22 "
" Deerfield	9:20 " " 5:32 "
" Wellsburg	9:34 " " 5:46 "
" Lenawee Junction	9:42 " " 5:54 "
Arrive Adrian	9:55 " " 6:07 "

The 7:15 A. M. train from Adrian, and 3 P. M. train from Detroit, will not run on Saturday.

X Trains do not stop.

*Trains stop only on signal.

TOLEDO AND DETROIT.

GOING EAST.	
Leave Toledo	8:30 A. M., and 3:50 P. M.
Arrive Detroit	12:30 P. M., and 6:30 "

GOING WEST.	
Leave Detroit	6:45 A. M., and 1:00 P. M.
Arrive Toledo	9:30 " " 4:05 "

Arrangement and Connection of Trains.

All trains between Adrian and Detroit make direct connections at Adrian with trains on main line. Trains on Jackson Branch connect at Lenawee Junction, and at Adrian, with trains from Adrian to Detroit. The 8:00 P. M. train from Detroit will not connect with Jackson Branch trains. Passengers from points west of Adrian, who go or return via Toledo, will be charged Regular Fare (50 cents) each way, between Toledo and Monroe.

For the time and place, at which regular trains stop on Main Line and Jackson Branch, reference must be made to the regular advertisements of trains.

PRICES OF STATE FAIR TICKETS.

Entitling the purchaser to a passage to Detroit and return.

Three Rivers	\$5.50	Toconch	\$2.25
Constantine	5.05	Balsville	2.20
White Pigeon	4.95	Lenawee	2.05
Sturgis	4.60	Wellsburg	1.95
Burr Oak	4.40	Deerfield	1.80
Bronson	4.30	Petersburg	1.70
Coldwater	3.90	Ida	1.50
Quincy	3.70	Palmyra	2.40
Alena	3.55	Blissfield	2.55
Jonesville	3.35	Knights	2.65
Hillsdale	3.30	Sylvania	3.25
Osseo	3.05	Toledo	2.00
Pittsford	2.90	Trenamsville	1.75
Hudson	2.70	Vienna	1.50
Clayton	2.55	Otter Creek	1.45
Adrian	2.20	Monroe	1.30
Jackson	3.20	Stony Creek	1.05
Eldred	3.15	Swan Creek	.95
Napoleon	3.10	Huron	.80
Norville	2.50	Trenton	.60
Manchester	2.75	Wyandotte	.50
Clinton	2.50	Ecorse	.40

State Fair Tickets will not be good after October 8th. Tickets for sale at all Stations. If Fare is paid in cars full price will be charged, except from Flag Stations where no Tickets are sold.

Live Stock and Agricultural Implements.

Live Stock, Agricultural Implements and other articles for exhibition at the Fair, will be transported to Detroit FREE OF CHARGE, at the owner's risk, as follows: The regular rates of transportation must be pre-paid at the point of shipment, and on its return the charges collected will be refunded. If any of the property is sold or not returned, the charges collected will be refunded proportionally. All property to be returned under above agreement, must be offered before the 9th of October 1859.

One person only to a full car load of animals, will be brought free, and that person for the purpose of taking care of the Stock; if two or more persons ship in the same car, and choose to go with their stock, all but one will be charged fare.

Property can be sent from Regular Stations, upon regular Stock and Freight Trains, from the 27th of Sept. until the 6th of October.

Persons having Stock or Implements to ship, will please give the Station Agent two days notice in advance of its shipment, in order to procure sufficient accommodations.

Stock and Implements coming to the Fair from Stations West of Adrian, on Monday, October 4th, will be forwarded through to Detroit the same evening.

JNO. D. CAMPBELL, Gen. Sup't.
Gen'l Sup't Office, Toledo, O., Sept. 26, 1859.

The Household.

She looketh well to the ways of her household, and ateth not the bread of idleness.—PROVERBS.

EDITED BY MRS. L. B. ADAMS.

THE LITTLE GRAVE.

"It's only a little grave," they said;
"Only just a child that's dead;"
And so they carelessly turned away
From the mound the spade had made that day.
Ah, they did not know how deep a shade
That little grave in our home had made.

I know the coffin was narrow and small,
One yard would have served for an ample pall;
And one man in his arms could have borne away
The rosebud and its freight of clay,
But I know that darling hopes were hid
Beneath that little coffin-lid.

I know that a mother stood that day
With folded hands by that form of clay;
I know that burning tears were hid,
"Neath the drooping lash and aching lid,"
And I know her lip, and cheek and brow,
Were almost as white as her baby's now.

I know that some things were hid away,
The crimson frock, and wrappings gay;
The little sock and the half-worn shoe,
The cap with its plumes and tassels blue;
And an empty crib with its covers spread,
As white as the face of its sinless dead.

'Tis a little grave, but, oh! beware!
For world-wide hopes are buried there,
And ye, perhaps, in coming years,
May see, like her, through blinding tears,
How much of light, how much of joy,
Is buried up with an only boy!

Women and the Press.

A writer in the October number of *The Home*, in speaking of the freedom with which women are criticised by the newspapers, says:

"Even in matters of dress the same forwardness and want of delicacy is notorious.—No new fashion can escape running the gantlet—no article of dress but is alluded to in terms of derision. In short, as I have said, we are tyrannized over, insulted and degraded by the manner in which the 'gentlemen of the press' are unceasingly dragging us before the public. No woman of modesty can take up one newspaper in a dozen without blushing for her sex; no woman of spirit read it without anger. I am often made ashamed that I am a woman."

"When will the boasted 'gallantry' of men be seen in the realities of life, and not all done up in empty compliment in drawings-rooms? I do not wish to deny the faults of my sex—those common to humanity—nor to do away with a proper and useful amount of instruction from the 'lords of creation'; but I do contend that we are not being benefitted by the impertinent freedom with which our affairs are discussed in newspapers; and that, in another generation or two, proceeding at the present rate, a woman will not dare appear in the streets for fear of jeers from boys, and may expect her own son to paste a caricature of his mother on her own door."

"Perhaps this vice is owing to a want of what some woman-revolutionist calls the 'female element' in the corps-editorial. At all events, I have been tempted to wish myself an editor, that I might repay, as well as I could, the brethren of the press,—advice, ridicule, sneer, sarcasm, jest, and all. Many persons who have no delicacy of sentiment to give them feeling, can feel when pricked with the arrows of satire. Who will become our champion, and send these little arrows home?"

Now, in the first place, we are inclined to believe that a great deal of this "want of delicacy" in men, is owing to the want of the same quality in the opposite sex. How can it be otherwise, when women so far forget the modesty which is usually accorded to them as one of their inherent attributes, as to dress and act in such a manner that a man of sense can scarcely look at "one in a dozen" who walk the streets, without thinking "ungallant" things, if he does not say them? It is not the modest, well-dressed woman who attracts the impertinent gaze of men, or who is the object of ridicule, sneers, sarcasms and jest.—And it is not the faults "common to humanity" that call forth the censures of the press, but the faults of a false taste in dress, a foolish ambition that many women indulge in to go to the extremes of anything or everything called fashion. Scarcely a day passes that dozens of such may not be seen on our streets. While we are writing there are two passing along the opposite sidewalk—ladies of undoubted virtue and respectability, too—whose enormous skirts sweep the pavement from the thresholds to the curbstones, literally sweep, for their heavy silk dresses are dragging in the dirt after the manner in which they imagine Queens and Duchesses spread their trains over the velvet carpets of palace drawing-rooms. Hoops and long dresses are fashionable, and they have gone to the extremes in both, and, farther than this, one hand of each is employed in holding up their dresses in front to a height considerably above what is necessary to make a reasonable display of ankles and embroidery. Add to

this that one has her neck quite bare, a triangular piece of black lace being pinned to each shoulder and floating backward as an apology for a covering, her bonnet fashionably off the head, and another remnant of lace reaching from its rim to the tip of her nose, and then wonder if you can at the "impertinent freedom" of looks and remarks that follow her as she goes. Yet we know her personally, and know she is virtuous, educated, and, what is called, accomplished in society. She has a passion for displays of this kind, she wishes to out-dress her companions, and does so; she goes upon the street to exhibit herself, and hopes and believes that every body is looking at her. There are scores like these to be seen nearly every pleasant day, and if their object in thus arraying themselves is not to be seen and talked about, and written about, and printed about, we should like to know what it is. It cannot be for the beauty, or comfort, or convenience of the style, for there is neither comeliness, convenience nor comfort in apparel so unsuited to the time and place of wearing. Therefore, the censure and ridicule they get in the papers, as well as the sneers that follow them on the street, are nothing more than they deserve for, deserve and ought to expect.

To avoid the disagreeable publicity of which the writer above quoted complains, ladies have only to prove that they are so in every sense of the term. They cannot expect to escape the notoriety they court.—Evidently, by their actions, they do not wish to escape it. It is they who do the "dragging before the public," and it is at them the arrows of satire should be aimed. These are the very women who will raise up sons to "jest and jeer at them in the streets;" and if the boys have any appreciation of the ridiculous about them it will be a wonder if they do not make caricatures somewhere, even on their own mother's door.

This putting the blame all on the shoulders of the "gentlemen of the press," reminds us of a young lady of our acquaintance who came in from a shopping excursion, one day, frowning in the most indignant manner, and "wishing that all the clerks in town had their eyes put out, the impertinent puppies! staring as though they had never seen a lady decently dressed!" Indecently undressed, she might have said with more propriety, as far as her head, neck and shoulders were concerned. Yet in her opinion the astonished clerks were no gentlemen, and she would have their eyes put out on the same principle that the above writer would have the corps-editorial "pricked with the arrows of satire."

Doubtless editors have sins enough to answer for. They are meddlers, generally. It is a part of their legitimate business to find out what is going on in the world, and to publish it. They are human beings, a fact not generally conceded by the rest of the world, and are subject to passions, senses and impulses similar to others of the same species, and liable like them to overstep the bounds of propriety, or speak unadvisedly at times. If they do sometimes step on the trailing dresses in their way, we cannot greatly blame them, though we do not much admire that style of foot-cloths, and we advise the suffering ladies to take to themselves the sensible advice of Peter and Paul. Before going into public places or out upon the streets where editors will be likely to see them, let them array themselves not in "that outward adorning of plaiting the hair, and of wearing of gold, or of putting on of apparel; but let it be the hidden man of the heart, in that which is incorruptible, even the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which is in the sight of God of great price."

Did any one ever hear of these wickedly observing gentlemen of the press aiming insult, ridicule, sneer, sarcasm or jest at women who "adorn themselves in modest apparel, with shamefacedness and sobriety; not with broidered hair, or gold, or pearls, or costly array; but (which becometh women professing godliness,) with good works?"

RECOLLECTIONS OF IRELAND.

PREPARED FOR THE YOUTHFUL READERS OF THE MICHIGAN FARMER, BY SLOW JAMIE.

NUMBER EIGHTEEN.

September. This month the flax is watered. It was pulled in August, tied up in small bundles, and put up in shocks. Now it is put in water-holes to rot the woody fibre. It colors the water and imparts a strong smell. Any fish that may be in the water are sickened and sometime killed, and poor people gathering them up eat them, although I do not think they would make very healthy food. Often when it would come on a heavy rain about the equinox, the waters would rise and carry off the flax. On such occasions the farmer afraid of losing his most valuable crop, would have to rise out of bed

and work for hours together in the water.—When the flax is sufficiently rotted in the water, they take it out, let it drain a few hours, and then spread it out to dry on the grass.—This is a very disagreeable job, for your hands and clothes and all daubed with a greenish slimy matter from the stalks. The water started this out of the flax, and while it lies on the grass this stuff is completely bleached out of it. It is then gathered up again, dried more thoroughly over a fire, and broken with a crig or mallet. This merely bruises the stems a little. In this condition, it is sent to the scutch mill, where it is dressed for the heckler.

In this month they cut their oats. The cradle is introduced there now, but in my time the sickle was used exclusively. The sickles then were nearly circular and sharpened with a whet stone, not toothed as they used to have them here. The oats growing thick together, are well tangled at the top, so they cut as many more at a sweep than they catch at that time, but they gather them up the next cut. The oats grow on the ridges five feet broad, as I have described the potatoe ridges. Every man makes a band, lays it down, reaps till he fills it, then binds it, and makes another band. When the sheaves laid lengthwise, touch one another on the ridge, it is counted a good crop. Every reaper has a band of eel skin stitched on his right wrist. I asked my brother what they had that for, and he gave me three reasons, each one of which would stand alone. 1. There was less danger of cutting your wrist. 2. If you strained it the eel skin would cure it, and 3. It made the wrist stronger. There would not be much danger, however, of cutting the wrist when you held the sickle in the hand, there would be no more likelihood of straining the wrist reaping, than at any other work, and as to strengthening it, that was simply nonsense. Some great man had probably once done so, and other people followed his example, convinced that there must be some benefit in it. Besides they caught a good many eels, and they had nothing else to do with the skins.

If a man dropped a single head of oats, he would turn back and lift it, unless there might be gleaners to follow him. When harvested it is stocked up with the greatest care. From the top down to where it begins to narrow the stack is thatched with wattles of straw. One wet fall there had been a few dry days, and people had got their oats stacked but not thatched, and the rain came on suddenly at night. One of my uncles came rapping at our window and calling my father to get up and thatch. That done he hurried back to attend to his own. My father hurried on his clothes and rousing the hired man, took a lantern and went out in the cold, drizzling rain to secure his stacks. Another time his oats were in the shock, and there was all appearance of rain. He had four young men waiting. It was in the evening, and he told them that if they would turn out and help him up with his grain, he would give them ten pence a piece, and as much whisky as they could drink. One was sent off to the store for a bottle of liquor, and the rest went to work.—In the morning, they had four stacks up. A neighbor seeing the side of the hill next him bare and not seeing the stacks which were over the hill, blessed himself in surprise; he thought the high wind had carried off the grain. Not only did they thatch the stacks but they also lapped them around and around with straw ropes.

That care preserved them securely from moisture, however wet the season might be. But it was not so easy to protect them from vermin. Wherever there is plenty of water rats and mice abound. These are a great nuisance in Ireland. I heard a man named James Welsh, tell about one time he helped to remove a stack into the barn for the purpose of threshing. One of the men got on the top of the stack and stuck his fork in it.—That moment he disappeared, and the next he heard the screams of the rats and the yells of the man from the middle of the stack, each afraid of the other. They had to ascend the stack, and pull him up with a rope. The rats had cut up the whole centre of the pile. So he told the story. I do not affirm the truth of it. They generally tried to set up stones under the stack so that the dog or cat could get in and drive out the vermin. They also used ferrets to chase them. The only remaining uncle I have in the old country now, has short iron posts, which support beams on which he builds his stacks. The vermin cannot climb the posts, and the grain is secure. In this month the gooseberry is ripe. This fruit is of a superior quality in Ireland. The bottle gooseberry is as large as a plum and tastes like an orange. They often graft the bushes. Blackberries too are now ripe. They are large and juicy and grow in great numbers.

Life in Tuscany.

It is an observation justified by experience that children ordinarily inherit their mental and moral qualities from their mother. In the biographies of great men this fact is evidenced in a very striking manner, and proves how essential to the welfare and greatness of any state is the development of the mental and moral faculties of woman. By thus ordaining that children shall resemble their mother in mental and moral constitution, Providence seems visibly to interpose in behalf of the weaker sex, and to claim for them respect, education and consideration; for practically does it say, through this means, to men, "If you desire that your sons should be clever, wise and good, develop as much as possible those qualities in woman." Unheeded, however, for the most part does that voice speak to mankind; and throughout the east, where woman is looked upon either in the light of a toy or slave, one sees how terribly the injuries of the inmates of the harem and the zenana have been avenged. Ignorant, oppressed and weak, the women of the east have entailed the curses of ignorance, weakness and oppression on the nations to which they belong.

To any one who mixes in the slightest degree in Italian society, or converses with the inhabitants of different grades in Italy, it will soon become very apparent that domestic life in that country partakes in its essential elements of the oriental type. Though not secluded in the interior of her house or veiled and muffled up when she goes out to walk or drive, the Italian lady has but little real liberty of action; and in all that concerns the practical affairs and most important interests of life, she may be looked upon as a mere cipher, or a complete nonentity. Should we examine her position in the various stages of her history, as girl, wife, mother, or possibly widow, we should find her constrained and fettered to a degree that seems inconsistent with the fact of her possessing the attributes of a rational being.

Nothing exercises so baneful an effect upon the character as the destruction of self-respect. A despised race will almost invariably exhibit despicable qualities. The evidence of mistrust has a tendency to evoke the evil propensities of human nature, and errors harden often into sin and guilt, if society puts its ban upon the offender. As with the moral so with the mental qualities. Call a man a villain or a fool, and deal with him habitually as such and he will not unlikely prove himself deserving of the epithet you give him. In like manner if women as a class are looked upon with contempt, and are treated as being unfit for self-guidance and self-government, they will be found acting in accordance with their imputed characters. If an English woman is superior to an Italian woman, in mental faculties and moral qualities, the fault lies not with nature, but is traceable to that erring code of customs and opinion which treats the latter as if she were a being from which the gift of reason had been withheld. The hobbling gait of the Chinese woman is not a more artificial product than are the weakness, vanity, frivolity and immorality which stain the character of the women of Italy of the present day.

The contrast between the position of an English and an Italian widow is a striking one. The former, recognized by English society as an independent existence, may even, though young, live where she pleases, and spend her jointure according to her taste.—She may travel; she may live in town or country, as her choice suggests: no one has the power to control her, to regulate the expenditure of her income, to dictate to her what she may and may not do. But with the Italian widow the case is often widely different; and not seldom is she subjected to a thraldom of the most grievous kind.

"My life is a burden to me," said a young Florentine widow to me one day.

"Why so?" I asked.

"Oh, Signor Carlo is so cross and unkind; he checks and thwarts me in every way," was the reply.

"And who is Signor Carlo, and what right has he to interfere with you?" I returned.

"Oh, Signor Carlo is a priest, whom my husband made a guardian over me, and entrusted with the management of my jointure and my affairs. Oh, it is really insufferable!" she continued passionately. "Scarcely an evening passes that he does not come to make a note of my day's expenditure; and then, if he finds that I have exceeded the ordinary amount by even a couple of pauls, he knits his brows, and tells me that this must not occur again. And if he sees a nice blazing fire in the grate, he rebukes me for my extravagance. 'Signora Teresa, you must not do this and you must not do that,' he keeps on

saying, till I cry with downright vexation.—Then, too, if I want a new bonnet or a new dress, I have to beg and beg innumerable times before I can get the money to purchase it. It is too bad—indeed, it is—the way he acts; treating me like a child, though a woman of upwards of thirty years of age. It is intolerable to be kept in this subjection. I would to Heaven I were an English woman!"

"But why do you permit Signor Carlo to keep all your money in his hands, and to annoy you by his constant presence and interference?"

"*Cara mia*," she rejoined, "how can I help it, since my husband willed that I should get my income solely through Signor Carlo's hands? And that is not the worst of my lot either," she continued; "that might be borne; but it is intolerable that Signor Carlo should be a spy on all my actions, keeping a constant watch on all I do."

"Why permit him? Why not tell him you will act as you choose?"

"I wish I could; but he has me completely in his power, for by my husband's will my jointure is to be transferred to a member of his family if I do not show I am a *buona vedova*, and exhibit the most perfect discretion of conduct."

"Am I to understand that Signor Carlo is to be your judge in this particular?"

"Yes; and he is perpetually on the watch to see if I have got a lover. He thinks himself very cunning, I am sure; but, sharp-eyed as he is, he has never yet discovered that Beppo comes here."

"Who is Beppo?"

"A young officer, a noble of Pisa, to whom I am engaged. Unfortunately he is too poor to marry yet, and so we must wait until he gets his next step, which will give him additional pay."

"You lose your jointure, then, if you marry, I suppose?"

"Yes, certainly; or if my engagement to do so be known. It is really droll to think of the way that Beppo has to be smuggled off when Signor Carlo arrives unexpectedly."

"You will be glad when this thralldom is at an end?"

"If it were not for that prospect, I would not live," she exclaimed; "or at least not live on in the way I do. If it were not for Beppo, I should do something desperate, I am sure."

In the character of this lady I saw a striking illustration of the evil effects that flow from the restraints imposed upon her sex in Italy. Scarcely emerged from childhood, she, in obedience to her mother's orders, became the wife of a man she did not love, and who was in point of age considerably her senior. Sadly did the years of her married life pass by. Without children, without household duties (for her husband regulated all domestic affairs), without an education that would have given her resources of enjoyment in herself, she could only look to society for happiness, for the means of filling up in any way the vacuum of her existence; and from this sole resource she was excluded by the decree of a jealous husband. As daughter first, as wife subsequently—watched, guarded, mistrusted, deprived of liberty of choice and action, in despite of no mean natural endowments of heart and mind—time found her a widow of thirty years of age, in point of judgment, thought and feeling—a perfect child.

Although every widow lady in Italy may not have the misfortune to be under the rule of a Signor Carlo, it seemed to me, from what I heard, that the practice is general on the part of a dying husband to invest some one with the control over the management of the pecuniary affairs of his widow. Indeed, in many cases this might prove a wise provision for her welfare: for the effects of the system of tutelage under which the Italian wife has lived, she is so destitute of prudence and forethought—so much the slave of impulse, so passionately fond of dress—that with her income as widow at her own disposal, she is capable of spending in a week on the merest fripperies of fashion, the whole amount of her annual income. Signora Teresa was no exception to this rule: she acknowledged that she was dreadfully extravagant. The number of bonnets and dresses she possessed was absolutely startling; and nearly all the very small amount of pocket-money allowed to her by Signor Carlo was expended in the purchase of lottery tickets.

In a country where the intellectual faculties of women are rated at a very low degree, it may readily be believed that education is a matter but little attended to. Thus error tends ever to its self-perpetuation. The weak and ignorant girl merges into the weak and ignorant mother, and not feeling her deficiencies, goes on the old beaten track; which re-

* Good widow.

MICHIGAN FARMER.

R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.

Publication Office, 130 Jefferson Avenue.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

S. FOLSON,

WOOL DEALER,

90 Woodward Avenue,

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

THE MARKETS.

Flour and Meal.

Since our last there have been more liberal receipts of grain at this point and considerably more activity has prevailed. The principal demand continues to be for the choicest white wheat, and best brands of white wheat flour. Inferior wheat and the commoner grades of flour go off slowly. The New York market which for a few days has been in a declining state is again firm and advancing. The news from Europe is also rather more encouraging than for some time past though we are still far from finding a market there at present rates.

Flour—There has been no perceptible change in flour since last week. We quote red wheat brands dull at \$4.25-4.37½ and white do. in moderate demand at \$4.62½-4.75. Very few sales of any kind have been made and none worth reporting.

Wheat—With the late rise in the wheat market the receipts became heavier and on Saturday the offerings were quite liberal. On Friday, however, a decline took place in New York and this rather damped the ardor of buyers, so that transactions were not corresponding heavy. On Monday the wheat market was more active, some 7,000 bushels changing hands, but prices were a few cents below the quotations of last week. Prime red brought 94-95c, amber 96-97c, fair white \$1.07, and very choice would command \$1.10.

Corn—Remains steady, at 80c, with few transactions. Oats—Are still very scarce, and are nominally quoted higher, but we hear of no transactions worthy of note. The quotations are 84-85c.

Barley—Is more active, but it is difficult to get at prices paid. The rates are certainly not below 1 12½-1 15 per cwt.

Rye—Is in good demand, but very little moves. We quote #1 60-61 per cwt.

Mill Feed—Is very quiet. Quotations are \$11 per ton for bran, and \$1 60-62½ per cwt for corn meal.

Potatoes—The market is well stocked and prices are a trifle lower. We quote 28-30c per bushel from wagons. Butter—Butter is in very good supply and the market quite dull. For prime cream 14c is now an outside figure and much sells at 13½c.

Eggs—Are in active demand, and readily bring 11c.

In Chicago, on Saturday, wheat was active at 92c, for No. 2 white, 76-77c for No. 2 red, 76-77c for No. 1 spring, and 74-75c for No. 2 do. Flour was quiet at \$4 12½ for red winter grades, and 44-47½ for spring extra. Corn was steady and in fair demand at 74-75c. Oats brought 30-30½c. Rye 62½c and Barley 65c.

At Boston, on Friday, there was a very good demand for flour at \$4 50-4 75 for common western, \$4 85-5 25 for extras, and \$6-7 57½ for superior brands.

At Buffalo, on Monday, flour was in moderate demand. Wheat was heavy but closed firm. Corn was quiet at 82½c.

At New York, on the same day, flour, which had previously been on the decline, was firm and 5c better on same grades. Super western was quoted at \$4 60-4 70, and common to medium extras \$4 75-5. Wheat was firm, but common grades were dull sale; white Michigan brought \$1.80; amber do. \$1.18. Corn was buoyant. Sales at 90-94c for mixed.

At Toledo the market has been very quiet for several days past. Flour was sold on Saturday at \$4 02-4 70, and wheat at 90c for red.

Wool.

We condense the following from Messrs. Telkams & Kitching's wool circular, of September 30th:

Throughout the month of September there was a steady demand for all descriptions of domestic fleece and pulled wool. The stock is somewhat reduced of every grade, and especially so in the medium qualities, the prices of which have slightly advanced, while the finer kinds remain about the same.

In the interior the supply of wool is diminished, and we cannot look for much of a stock from that quarter. The insufficiency of our domestic clip, and the recent improvement in the burling machines, have induced our manufacturers to work more foreign wool than heretofore. Cape, fine Merino and Spanish wools in the grease, have, heretofore, continued in good demand, at firm and advanced prices; and the large imports are no burden, but only sufficient to offer a good selection. All the desirable kinds of fine foreign wools, principally Cape, have met with a ready sale.

The last clip of Buenos Ayres wools is superior in quality and condition to the clips of former years and less burry; but medium and low descriptions do not show the same amount of care on the part of the wool growers. Cordova wool is not put up as well as before, with some exceptions.

Texas wools continue in good demand, within our quotations, and we should think them encouraging enough to the wool growers of that extensive and promising State.

Notwithstanding the arrivals of California wools have reached nearly 4,000 bales during the past month, they met with ready sale at firm prices. The fine and medium grades are most saleable at good rates, while common wools are less so at comparatively low prices. This fact should be reason enough to call the attention of the California wool growers to the improvement of their flocks.

Low foreign wools have been in good request, and prices are, in general, unchanged.

The news from the European Markets confirms the late advance, and much more firmness in prices, with a light stock in the main wool depots.

FRUIT TREES.

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE AT THE

Waterloo Nursery, Monroe, Mich.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established and cultivated a large quantity of the best varieties of sound Grafted Fruit Trees, of all kinds, on his Farm on Front Street, in the City of Monroe, where he offers for sale on reasonable terms, by any quantity this fall and next spring. All those desirous to purchase are invited to call and judge for themselves.

M. B.—Any order will be promptly attended to, and sent to any station of any railroad, or elsewhere.

LAWTON BLACKBERRY PLANTS.

TO OBTAIN THE ORIGINAL VARIETY For Garden or Field Culture—or circulars with directions. Address: WM. LAWTON, New Rochelle, N. Y.

WOOL! WOOL!!

30,000 POUNDS OF WOOL WANTED

AT OSBORN'S FACTORY in exchange for good substantial cloth such as DOESKIN, CASSIMERE, BLACK, BROWN and GRAY CASSIMERE, SATINETT, TWEEDS, WHITE and RED FLANNEL, also STOCKING YARN, all of which were made expressly for durability. We will exchange wool for the most reasonable terms, also wool manufactured on shares, or by the yard, also wool carded, and spun, and twisted at our usual rates. All those in want of a good article of cloth for their own use, will do well to send their wool to Osborn's Factory. All work warranted well done and done to order. Wool sent to Ann Arbor by Rail Road will be promptly attended to. For further particulars please address at Ann Arbor, H. OSBORN & CO. 29-6m

WALLACE'S WOOLEN FACTORY. BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

THE SUBSCRIBER continues to manufacture wool into CLOTH, CASSIMERE, TWEEDS and FLANNEL for farmers, either on shares or by the yard. Terms as reasonable as any other good establishment in the State. Goods warranted perfect, hard twisted, and durable, free from cotton, old rags or work. If you want a good article of cloth, send on your wool; it may be sent by railroad, with directions, and shall be promptly returned, and warranted to give satisfaction on all damages paid.

A large stock and good variety of cloths, stocking yarns, &c., always on hand. He will pay the highest market price in cash, or cloth at wholesale prices, for any quantity of wool delivered at his factory.

Wool carding and cloth dressing done in the best manner on short notice. WILLIAM WALLACE. Battle Creek, Mich. 29-6m

D. APPLETON & CO., 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Have Just Published,

VOLUME V.—("Chin-Cou.")

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA:

A Popular Dictionary of General Knowledge,

EDITED BY GEORGE RIPLEY AND CHAS. A. DANA.

Assisted by a numerous but Select Corps of Writers.

The object of

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA

Is to exhibit, in a new condensed form, the present state of human knowledge on every subject of rational inquiry.

It contains, in a condensed form, the present state of human knowledge on every subject of rational inquiry.

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1859. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1859.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND DETROIT, MONROE and TOLEDO RAIL ROAD.

ON and after Monday, April 18th, 1859, Passenger Trains will run as follows: Leave Detroit for Adrian and Chicago at 6:45 A.M. and 5:00 P.M.

Arriving at Adrian at 9:27 A.M. and 10:00 P.M. Leaving Detroit for Chicago at 6:45 A.M. and 5:00 P.M.

For Monroe, Toledo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Buffalo and New York: Leaves Detroit at 6:45 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. Arrives at Monroe at 8:38 A.M. and 8:30 P.M.

From Toledo at 9:27 A.M. and 4:30 P.M. Leaves Toledo at 10:15 A.M. and 5:30 P.M.

Arrives at Cleveland at 8:10 P.M. and 9:30 P.M. From Chicago for Detroit:

Leaves Chicago at 6:00 A.M., 8:00 A.M. and 8:00 P.M. From Cleveland for Detroit:

Leaves Cleveland at 9:27 A.M., 11:25 A.M., and 6:30 P.M. To Toledo at 4:10 P.M., 10:35 P.M.

Trains arrive at Detroit from Chicago, Adrian, Cleveland and Toledo at 1:35 A.M., 12:15 P.M. and 7:15 P.M.

CONNECTIONS:

The 6:45 A.M. Train from Detroit makes direct connection at Adrian, with Express Train for Chicago and Jackson. Arriving in Chicago at 7:00 P.M., in time to connect with the Trains of all Roads running west of Chicago; and at Toledo with Express Train for Cleveland—arriving in Cleveland at 8:10 P.M., making direct connection with Express Train for Buffalo and New York; arriving in New York at 1:20 P.M., and with the Express Train for Pittsburgh.

The 1:00 P.M. Train connects at Toledo with Express Train for Cleveland, Buffalo, and New York—arriving in Cleveland at 9:20 P.M. and New York at 9:30 P.M.—next evening, and with Express Train for Pittsburgh.

The 5:00 P.M. Train, connects at Adrian with Express Train for Chicago—arriving in Chicago at 7:00 A.M.

The 6:30 P.M. Train from Cleveland, and 10:35 P.M. Train from Toledo, arrives in Detroit at 1:35 A.M.

Making direct connection at Detroit with Express Train on Great Western Railway for Suspension Bridge and Niagara Falls.

The 11:35 A.M. Train from Cleveland; the 6 A.M. Train from Chicago via Adrian; the 8 A.M. Train over Air Line via Toledo and 4:10 P.M. Train from Toledo, makes direct connection at Detroit with Express Train on Great Western Railway for Suspension Bridge and Niagara Falls, leaving Detroit at 8:00 P.M.

Direct connections are also made, at Detroit with the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway.

Sleeping Cars accompany the Night Trains between Adrian and Chicago.

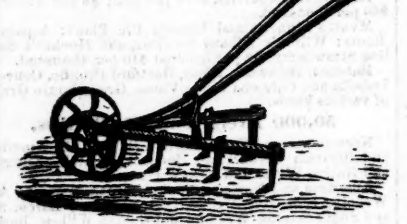
No change of Cars between Detroit, Adrian and Chicago.

JNO. D. CAMPBELL, SUPERINTENDENT.

L. P. KNIGHT, Agent, Detroit.

THE IMPLEMENT FOR GARDENS.

THE HAND SCARIFIER.



PRICE \$3.50.

WE offer for sale the Hand Scarifier, the most desirable and useful implement for gardens, of any that has been invented, and the most perfect labor saver.

Read the testimony of those who have tried it last season.

ROCHESTER, OAKLAND, CO., MICH., FEBY, 1859.

MESSRS. BLOSS & ADAMS:

You cannot recommend too highly your Hand Scarifier.

It is an invaluable machine for cultivating all root crops in garden or field. One man, with this machine, can use it and do more work than five men can with hoes in the same time. It pulverizes the surface of the ground and kills all the weeds. I had one the last season and speak from experience. A person having a quarter of an acre of garden to cultivate should not be without one and no farmer or gardener after using one a single hour would be without one for four times its cost.

W. JENNINGS.

ROCHESTER, OAKLAND, CO., MICH., FEBY, 1859.

MESSRS. BLOSS & ADAMS:

In answer to your inquiry, "How we like the Hand Scarifier," we reply that we are highly pleased with it.

It is the greatest labor saving machine for its cost that we have ever used, or seen. For all root crops sown in drills it is invaluable. One man, with this machine, can do more work in one day than five can with hoes, and do it better. We have used it two seasons and would rather pay twenty dollars for one than do without it.

Yours respectfully,

J. B. BLOSS & CO.

No. 22 Monroe Avenue, Detroit.

J. L. HURD & CO.

DETROIT MICH.

Produce and Shipping Merchants

Agents and Consignees for the following Lines:

AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

CAPITAL \$900,000.

WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

CAPITAL \$900,000.

AND THE NEW YORK CENTRAL R. R. Co.

We would respectfully announce to the Millers, Merchants and Manufacturers of Michigan, that the recent reduction of Canal Tolls on the Erie Canal, will enable us to carry eastward, from Detroit,

FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, WOOL, ASHES, HIDES,

And all other products of Michigan, at prices much below those of former years. Our lines are:

THE MODEL LINES OF THE COUNTRY.

J. L. HURD & Co.,

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SECRETS DISCLOSED!

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a Recipe Book which contains a Recipe for making every article that is manufactured in the country, of Soaps, Hair Preparations, Colognes, Perfumes, and Parfumeries of all kinds, Beers, Syrups, Meads, Soda, and Mineral water, Paints, Blackings, Inks, &c., &c., and Recipes for making every article manufactured; one for making Honey, which cannot be recognized from that made by bees, either in look or in taste; and one for making a few minutes; another for making Fluid; another for making Soft Soap, which can be made with little trouble and at a cost not exceeding sixty cents per barrel, and is not to be surpassed for export. The book will be sent to any one that remits to us by mail, Fifty Cents, either in money or in postage stamps, to J. H. BEALS, Ashland, Mass.

100 young and middle aged men are wanted to act as agents who will receive \$80 per month and expenses paid, or an agent can engage in the business for himself upon a capital of \$12 and make from \$5 to \$10 dollars per day, for some of our agents have made twice that sum. For particular enclosed postage stamp and address, 82-6w

J. H. BEALS, Ashland, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED.

ANY Lady or Gentleman, in the United States, possessing from \$2 to \$7 can enter into an easy and respectable business, by which from \$5 to \$10 per day can be realized. For particulars, address, (with stamps), W. R. ACTON & CO., 41 North Sixth st., Philadelphia.

84-6m

"HARD TIMES NO MORE."

A seating from \$2 to \$7 can enter into an easy and respectable business, by which from \$5 to \$10 per day can be realized. For particulars, address, (with stamps), W. R. ACTON & CO., 41 North Sixth st., Philadelphia.

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MORE TO BE ADMIRER THAN THE RICHEST DIADEM

EVER

Worn by Kings or Emperors.

What? Why a Beautiful Head of Hair.

Because it is the ornament God Himself provided for all our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek, and the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shriveled, harsh and dry, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will lose half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first is the celebrated *Plumet, Thibault*:

New York, April 19, 1858.

Dr. Wood:—Dear Sir,—Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color: about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" I soon recovered its original hue. I consider your restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable. I am, dear sir, yours truly,

S. THALBERG.

"Drych a' Gwyllydyet."

Welsh Newspaper office, 13, Nassau st., April 12, 1858.

Prof. O. J. Wood:—Dear Sir,—Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative, and gave it my wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her as well as my surprise, after a few weeks' trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to a dark brown, and at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of the hair.

CHARLES CARDEW.

New York, July 25, 1857.

Prof. O. J. Wood:—With confidence do I recommend your Hair